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सं. 49] नई दिल्ली, दिसम्बर 9—दिसम्बर 15, 2018, शनिवार/अग्रहायण 18—अग्रहायण 24, 1940
No. 49] NEW DELHI, DECEMBER 9—DECEMBER 15, 2018, SATURDAY/AGRAHAYANA 18—AGRAHAYANA 24, 1940

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह पृथक संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके
Separate Paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)
PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों (रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) द्वारा जारी किए गए सांविधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं
Statutory Orders and Notifications Issued by the Ministries of the Government of India
(Other than the Ministry of Defence)

विदेश मंत्रालय
(सी.पी.वी. प्रभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 12 नवम्बर, 2018

का.आ. 1749.—राजनयिक और कौंसुलीय अधिकारी (शपथ एवं फीस) के अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 41) की धारा 2 के खंड(क) के अनुसरण में वैधानिक आदेश।

एतद्वारा, केन्द्र सरकार भारत के उच्चायोग, ब्रूनेई दारुस्सलाम में श्री लक्ष्मी कांत चोपड़ा, सहायक अनुभाग अधिकारी को दिनांक 12 नवम्बर, 2018 से सहायक कौंसुलर अधिकारियों के तौर पर कौंसुलर सेवाओं के निर्वहन के लिए प्राधिकृत करती है।

[सं. टी. 4330/1/2017]

प्रकाश चन्द, निदेशक (कौंसुलर)

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(CPV Division)

New Delhi, the 12th November, 2018

S.O. 1749.—Statutory Order in pursuance of the clause (a) of the Section 2 of Diplomatic and Consular Officers (Oaths and fees) Act, 1948 (41 of 1948), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Laxmi Kant Chopra, Assistant Section Officer, as Assistant Consular Officer in High Commission of India, Brunei Darussalam to perform the Consular services with effect from 12 November, 2018.

[No. T. 4330/01/2017]

PRAKASH CHAND, Director (Consular)

कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय

(कार्मिक और प्रशिक्षण विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 30 नवम्बर, 2018

का.आ. 1750.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1973 (1974 का 2) की धारा 24 की उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए लातूर (महाराष्ट्र) स्थित सत्र न्यायालयों में दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना (सीबीआई) द्वारा संस्थापित लातूर सत्र मामला सं. 78/2014/या आर सी 04 (एस)/2016)सीबीआई (एस सी-1/नई दिल्ली (कल्पना गिरी हत्याकांड) से उत्पन्न होने वाले अन्य मामलों में अभियोजन का संचालन तथा उससे संबद्ध और उसी संव्यवहार में, प्रसांगिक अन्य मामलों में अपील/पुनरीक्षण का संचालन करने के लिए श्री शिवाजी प्रह्लादराव चवन, अधिवक्ता को उनकी नियुक्ति की तारीख से तीन वर्षों के लिए या मामले के निस्तारण तक, जो भी पहले हो, विशेष लोक अभियोजक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[फा. सं. 225/14/2018-एवीडी-II]

एस.पी.आर. त्रिपाठी, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS

(Department of Personnel and Training)

New Delhi, the 30th November, 2018

S.O. 1750.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (8) of section 24 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Shivaji Prahladrao Chavan, Advocate as Special Public Prosecutor for conducting the prosecution in Latur Sessions Case No. 78/2014 or other matters arising out of RC 04(S)/2016/CBI/SC-1/New Delhi (Kalpana Giri murder case) instituted by the Delhi Special Police Establishment (C.B.I.) in the Session Courts at Latur (Maharashtra) and appeals or revisions or other matters connected therewith and incidental thereto for a period of three years from the date of appointment or disposal of the case, whichever is earlier.

[F. No. 225/14/2018-AVD-II]

S.P.R. TRIPATHI, Under Secy.

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 5 दिसम्बर, 2018

का. आ. 1751.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य में पारादीप (उड़ीसा) से दुर्गापुर (पश्चिम बंगाल) तक वाया हल्दिया एलपीजी परिवहन के लिए इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड के द्वारा एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसी पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी भूमि में जो इस से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है और जिसमें उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए ;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन्स (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है ;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको इस अधिसूचना से युक्त भारत के राजपत्र की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती है, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के लिए उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के सम्बन्ध में श्री विश्वनाथ समाजदार, डब्ल्यू. बी. सी. एस. (प्रशासनिक) सेवानिवृत्त सक्षम प्राधिकारी, पारादीप - हल्दिया - दुर्गापुर एलपीजी पाइपलाइन एवम् पारादीप - हल्दिया - बरौनी पाइपलाइन ऑगमेंटेशन योजना, डाकघर दुईल्या, आन्दुल-मौरी, मौरीग्राम हावड़ा-711 302 (पश्चिम बंगाल) को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा ।

अनुसूची

जिला : हुगली			राज्य: पश्चिम बंगाल		
पुलिस स्टेशन	मौजा का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
मगरा	डिगलहाट - 44	142	00	21	60
		168	00	02	10

[फा. सं. आर-11025(11)17/2018-ओआर-1/ई-26864]

नोवस किन्डो, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GASNew Delhi, the 5th December, 2018

S.O. 1751.—Whereas, it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of Liquefied Petroleum Gas from Paradip (Odisha) to Durgapur (West Bengal) Via Haldia a pipeline should be laid in State of West Bengal by Indian Oil Corporation Limited;

And whereas, it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said schedule may, within twenty one days from the date on which copies of the Gazette of India containing this notification are made available to the general public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein for laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri Biswanath Samajder, W.B.C.S

(Exe.) Retd. Competent Authority Paradip – Haldia – Durgapur LPG Pipeline & Augmentation of Paradip – Haldia – Barauni Pipeline Project, P.O., Duillya, Andul - Mouri, Mourigram, Howrah, 711-302 (West Bengal).

SCHEDULE

District : Hooghly			State : West Bengal		
Police Station	Name of the Mouza	Khasra No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Square meter
1	2	3	4	5	6
Magra	Dingalhat - 44	142	00	21	60
		168	00	02	10

[F. No. R-11025(11)17/2018/OR-I/E-26864]

NOAS KINDO, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 5 दिसम्बर, 2018

का. आ. 1752.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि लोक हित में यह आवश्यक है कि आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य में पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए पारादीप-हैदराबाद पाइपलाइन परियोजना के क्रियान्वयन हेतु इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसी पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी भूमि में जो इस से ऊपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, और जिसमें उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाने का प्रस्ताव है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन्स (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोई भी व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से, जिसको इस अधिसूचना में युक्त भारत के राजपत्र की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस (21) दिन के भीतर, भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के लिए उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार के संबन्ध में श्री के. ए. एस जेन्सिन, सक्षम प्राधिकारी (आंध्र प्रदेश), इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड (पाइपलाइन प्रभाग), पारादीप-हैदराबाद पाइपलाइन परियोजना, प्लॉट संख्या 33, कनका दुर्गा ऑफिसर्स कॉलोनी, गुरुनानक नगर मेन रोड विजयवाड़ा-520008, आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य को लिखित रूप से आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

जिला: वेस्ट गोदावरी			राज्य: आन्ध्रप्रदेश		
मंडल का नाम	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे नम्बर	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
तल्लापुडी	तुपाकुलागुडेम	145	00	46	39
		272/2	00	06	51
तल्लापुडी	अन्नादेवरपेटा	270	00	07	84
		358	00	41	29
गोपालपुरम	गोपालपुरम	156/1	00	32	70
		147	00	52	93
		127/2	00	17	63
		125	00	43	91
		256/1	00	03	60
		256/2A	00	10	80

गोपालपुरम	वेल्लाचिंतलागुडेम	550/1	00	24	78
		537	00	30	33
		538	00	28	26
कोय्यालागुडेम	कंकाद्रिपुरम	88	00	05	78
कामावरपुकोटा	रामन्नापालेम	20/9	00	06	21
		16/1	00	13	68
		18/7	00	05	44
		18/6	00	04	89
		18/5	00	04	81
		19/4A	00	07	57
कामावरपुकोटा	कामावरपुकोटा	657/2	00	04	45
		661/3	00	00	78
		594/3	00	07	33
		583/1	00	31	72
		49/2	00	27	48
		48	00	03	02

[फा. सं. आर-11025(11)252/2017-ओ.आर-1/ई-21033]

नोवस किन्डो, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 5th December, 2018

S.O. 1752.—Whereas, it appears to the Central Government, that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of petroleum products in the state of Andhra Pradesh a pipeline should be laid for implementing Paradip-Hyderabad Pipeline Project under Paradip-Hyderabad Pipeline by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited;

And whereas, it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid, and which is described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub Section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person who is interested in the land described in the said schedule, may submit objection in writing to Shri. K.A.S Jennyson, Competent Authority (Andhra Pradesh), Indian Oil Corporation Limited (Pipelines Division), Paradip Hyderabad Pipeline Project, Plot No. 33, Kanaka Durga officer's Colony, Gurunank Nagar Main Road, Vijayawada - 520008 within twenty one (21) days from the date on which the copies of this notification issued under Sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the said Act, as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the general public.

SCHEDULE

District : West Godavari			State : Andhra Pradesh		
Name of Mandal	Name of Village	Survey No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Square Metre
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Tallapudi	Tupakulagudem	145	00	46	39
		272/2	00	06	51
		270	00	07	84
		358	00	41	29
Gopalapuram	Gopalapuram	156/1	00	32	70
		147	00	52	93
		127/2	00	17	63

Gopalapuram	Gopalapuram	125	00	43	91
		256/1	00	03	60
		256/2A	00	10	80
Gopalapuram	Vellachintalagudem	550/1	00	24	78
		537	00	30	33
		538	00	28	26
Koyyalagudem	Kankadripuram	88	00	05	78
Kamavarapukota	Ramannapalem	20/9	00	06	21
		16/1	00	13	68
		18/7	00	05	44
		18/6	00	04	89
		18/5	00	04	81
		19/4A	00	07	57
Kamavarapukota	Kamavarapukota	657/2	00	04	45
		661/3	00	00	78
		594/3	00	07	33
		583/1	00	31	72
		49/2	00	27	48
		48	00	03	02

[F. No. R-11025(11)252/2017-OR-I/E-21033]

NOAS KINDO, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 5 दिसम्बर, 2018

का. आ. 1753.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 उप धारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना, जिसका प्रकाशन भारत के राजपत्र संख्या 36, दिनांक 15.09.2018 क्रमांक संख्या 1379 दिनांक 10.09.2018 भाग II, खण्ड 3, उप-खण्ड (ii) में किया गया है। इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट हिमाचल राज्य की तहसील हरोली, जिला उना की भूमि में, पंजाब राज्य में गाँव : झुगियां, जिला शहीद भगत सिंह नगर से हिमाचल प्रदेश के गाँव : पेखुबेला, जिला उना तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए इंडियन ऑइल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा पीएजेपीएल – उना ब्रांच पाइपलाइन परियोजना के सम्बंध में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के लिए अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी।

और उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचनाओं की प्रतियाँ जनता को तारीख 07.10.2018 तक उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी।

और उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अनुसरण में सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात और यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है।

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित किया जाए।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने के बजाय सभी विल्लंगमों से मुक्त होकर इंडियन ऑइल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन अधिनियम, 1962 की धारा 10 के अधीन किसी भी क्षतिपूर्ति के लिए इंडियन ऑइल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड पूर्णतया उत्तरदायी होगी और पाइपलाइन से सम्बन्धित किसी भी मामलों पर केन्द्रीय सरकार के विरुद्ध कोई वाद - दावा या कानूनी कार्यवाही नहीं हो सकेगी।

अनुसूची

जिला: उना

राज्य :हिमाचल प्रदेश

क्र. सं.	तहसील का नाम	गाँव का नाम	हदबस्त नं	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
					हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	हरोली	केलुवा		2920	00	02	02
				2946	00	03	60
				2953/2	00	03	07
2	हरोली	बाथू	475	1821	00	06	40
				1822	00	02	65
				1990	00	01	45
3	हरोली	टाहलीवाल उपरला	472	407/1	00	00	20
4	हरोली	नंगल खुर्द	474	2937	00	05	57
				2938	00	00	40
				2942	00	12	78
5	हरोली	मानुवाल	471	2548	00	10	26
				2564	00	04	50

[फा. सं. आर-11025(11)248/2017-ओआर-I/ई-18228]

नोबस किन्डो, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 5th December, 2018

S.O. 1753.—Whereas, Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, published in the Gazette No. 36, dated 15.09.2018, S.O. No. 1379, dated 10.09.2018 Part-II, section 3, sub-section (ii) issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), (hereinafter referred to as the said Act) the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land situated in Tehsil Haroli of District Una in Himachal Pradesh State, specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for the transportation of petroleum product from village Jhungian, District Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar in the State of Punjab to village Pekhubela, District Una in the State of Himachal Pradesh by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited for implementing the "PAJPL - Una Branch Pipeline project".

And whereas the copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on 07.10.2018.

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, has submitted his report of Central Government.

And whereas, the Central Government after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying the pipeline, has decided to acquire right of the user therein;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline.

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user of the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in the Central

Government, vests on the date of publication of the declaration, in India Oil Corporation Limited, free from all encumbrances.

India Oil Corporation Limited shall be exclusively liable for any compensation in terms of section 10 of the P & MP Act, 1962 and no suit, claim or legal proceeding would lie against the Central Government on any matter relating to pipeline.

SCHEDULE

District : Una

State : Himachal Pradesh

Sr. No.	Name of Tehsil	Name of Village	Hadbast No.	Khasara No.	Area		
					Hectare	Are	Sq. mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Haroli	Keluwa		2920	00	02	02
				2946	00	03	60
				2953/2	00	03	07
2	Haroli	Bathu	475	1821	00	06	40
				1822	00	02	65
				1990	00	01	45
3	Haroli	Tahliwal Upparla	472	407/1	00	00	20
4	Haroli	Nangal Khurd	474	2937	00	05	57
				2938	00	00	40
				2942	00	12	78
5	Haroli	Manuwal	471	2548	00	10	26
				2564	00	04	50

[F. No. R-11025(11)248/2017-OR-I/E-18228]

NOAS KINDO, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 5 दिसम्बर, 2018

का. आ. 1754.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उप धारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई, भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना का.आ. 2024 तारीख 28.08.2017 जिसका प्रकाशन भारत के राजपत्र संख्या 35, भाग-II, खण्ड 3, उप-खण्ड (ii) तारीख 02.09.2017 में किया गया है। इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट ओडिशा राज्य के तहसील : शेरगढ़, जिला : गंजाम की भूमि में, ओडिशा राज्य में पारादीप से तेलंगाना राज्य में हैदराबाद तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिये इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड के द्वारा क्रियान्वित किए जा रहे "पारादीप-हैदराबाद पाइपलाइन परियोजना" के संबंध में पाइपलाइन विद्यमान के प्रयोजन के लिये उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के लिये अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी;

और उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थीं। और उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अनुसरण में सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात और यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन विद्यमान के लिये अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए एतद् द्वारा घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन विद्यमान के उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित किया जाए; और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने के बजाए सभी बिल्लिंगमों से मुक्त होकर इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

अनुसूची				
तहसील- शेरगढ़	जिला - गंजाम	राज्य -ओडिशा		
गाँव का नाम	प्लॉट नं.		क्षेत्रफल	
		हेक्टर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5
किर्तिपुर	1153	00	05	76
	1231	00	01	13
	1245	00	05	39
	1257	00	02	07
	1256	00	03	04
	1255	00	00	10
	1278	00	06	35
	1277	00	05	58
	1270	00	01	88
	1509	00	11	60
	1507	00	05	38
	1524	00	05	31
	1526	00	03	66
	1572/1609	00	03	90
	1572	00	04	60
	1571	00	03	60
	1570	00	04	81
	1569	00	08	64
	1583	00	06	82
	1582	00	00	10
	1592	00	00	66
	1591	00	05	70
	1593/1694	00	01	83
	1601	00	05	72
	1589	00	03	47
	1602	00	08	98
	1603	00	00	94

[फा. सं. आर-11025(11)236/2017-ओआर-I/ई-13717]

नोवस किन्डो, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 5th December, 2018

S.O. 1754.—Whereas, by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, published in the Gazette of India No. 35 Part-II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) dated 02.09.2017 vide S.O. Number :2024 dated 28.08.2017 issued under Sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), (hereinafter referred to as the said Act) the Central Government declared its intension to acquire the right of user in the land situted in Tehsil-Sheragada, District-Ganjam in Odisha State, specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for the transportation of petroleum products from Paradip in the State of Odisha to Hyderabad in the State of Telengana by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited for implementing the “Paradip-Hyderabad Pipeline Project”.

And whereas the copies of the Gazette were made available to the public. And whereas the Competent Authority has under Sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, has submitted his report of Central Government;

And whereas, the Central Government after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying the pipeline, has decided to acquire right of the user therein;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the land specified in the schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user of the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in the Central Government, vests on the date of publication of the declaration, in Indian Oil Corporation Limited, free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE				
Tehsil: SHERAGADA	District : GANJAM	State : ODISHA		
Name of the Village	Plot No.	Area		
		Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5
KIRTIPUR	1153	00	05	76
	1231	00	01	13
	1245	00	05	39
	1257	00	02	07
	1256	00	03	04
	1255	00	00	10
	1278	00	06	35
	1277	00	05	58
	1270	00	01	88
	1509	00	11	60
	1507	00	05	38
	1524	00	05	31
	1526	00	03	66
	1572/1609	00	03	90
	1572	00	04	60
	1571	00	03	60
	1570	00	04	81
	1569	00	08	64
	1583	00	06	82

KIRTIPUR	1582	00	00	10
	1592	00	00	66
	1591	00	05	70
	1593/1694	00	01	83
	1601	00	05	72
	1589	00	03	47
	1602	00	08	98
	1603	00	00	94

[F. No. R-11025(11)236/2017-OR-I/E-13717]

NOAS KINDO, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 5 दिसम्बर, 2018

का. आ. 1755.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन्स (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 उप धारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई, भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 1071(E), 1073(E) और 1074(E) तारीख 03.04.2017 जिसका प्रकाशन भारत के राजपत्र संख्या 948, भाग II, खण्ड 3, उप खण्ड (ii) तारीख अप्रैल 06, 2017, का.आ. 2028 तारीख जिसका प्रकाशन भारत के राजपत्र संख्या 35, भाग II, खण्ड 3, उप खण्ड (ii) तारीख अगस्त 27 – सितंबर 02, 2017 और का.आ. 371 तारीख 16.12.2017 जिसका प्रकाशन भारत के राजपत्र संख्या 9, भाग II, खण्ड 3, उप खण्ड (ii) तारीख फरवरी 25 - मार्च 03, 2018 में किया गया है। इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट आंध्रप्रदेश राज्य के पोलावरम, तल्लापुडी, गोपालपुरम, देवारापल्ली, कोय्यालागुडेम, द्वारका-तिरुमला, कामावरपुकोटा, टी. नरसापुरम और चिंतलापूडी मंडल वेस्टगोदावरी जिला की भूमि में, ओडीशा राज्य में पारादीप से तेलंगाना राज्य में हैदराबाद तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड के द्वारा क्रियान्वित किए जा रहे “पारादीप-हैदराबाद पाइपलाइन परियोजना” के संबंध में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के लिए अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी:

और उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थीं। और उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अनुसरण में सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात और यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है:

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए एतद् द्वारा घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित किया जाए:

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने के बजाए सभी बिल्लिंगमों से मुक्त होकर इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

जिला: वेस्टगोदावरी			राज्य: आन्ध्रप्रदेश		
मंडल का नाम	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे नम्बर	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
पोलावरम	गुटाला	828	00	38	15
तल्लापुडी	तुपाकुलागुडेम	172/1B	00	09	06
		172/2	00	27	72

तल्लापुडी	तुपाकुलागुडेम	188	00	02	21
		173/1	00	02	12
तल्लापुडी	अन्नादेवरपेटा	179/3	00	07	90
		272/1	00	00	05
		263/4A	00	05	25
		267/2	00	19	74
		267/1	00	24	04
		332	00	24	78
		360	00	14	74
गोपालपुरम	वेल्लाचिंतलागुडेम	590-2D	00	05	61
गोपालपुरम	गोपालपुरम	161	00	16	78
		256/3A	00	10	80
गोपालपुरम	कोमटिकुंटा	61/1C	00	68	33
गोपालपुरम	वडलागुन्टा	12	00	61	17
देवारापल्ली	यदावोलु	118-6C	00	04	99
		118-2B	00	00	12
		255/1D	00	02	03
कोय्यालागुडेम	कंकाद्रिपुरम	96	00	42	79
कोय्यालागुडेम	राजवाराम	483/2	00	39	33
		214	00	53	65
		207	01	65	32
		515	00	20	93
द्वारकातिरुमला	आई. एस. राघवापुरम	476/2	00	09	08
		474/4	00	02	82
		458/3	00	02	84
कामावरपुकोटा	यडावल्लि	184/1	00	21	80
		185/5	00	07	80
कामावरपुकोटा	रामन्नापालेम	20/19	00	06	21
		20/8	00	06	76
		20/4	00	08	93
		20/3	00	01	30
कामावरपुकोटा	कामावरपुकोटा	653/5	00	03	50
		653/4	00	05	82
		653/3	00	08	02
		653/2	00	04	11
		575/1	00	02	23
		574/3	00	10	76
		574/4	00	01	65

कामावरपुकोटा	कामावरपुकोटा	53/2	00	08	98
		53/1	00	07	41
टी. नरसापुरम	कृष्णारावुपालेम	10/1A	00	18	96
चितलापूडी	वेंकमपालेम	75/8A	00	12	08
					.
चितलापूडी	प्रगडावरम	670	00	14	76
		575/2B	00	00	06
		225/2	00	17	83
		224/1	00	06	36
		226	00	17	04
		227	00	36	23
		217/2A	00	04	22
		217/1	00	13	56
		210/6	00	16	46
		159	00	25	91

[फा. सं. आर-11025(11)252/2017-ओआर-1/ई-21033]

नोवस किन्डो, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 5th December, 2018

S.O. 1755.—Whereas, by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, published in the Gazette of India No. 948 Part-II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) dated April 06, 2017 Under S.O. No.1071(E), 1073(E)& S.O. No. 1074(E) dated 03.04.2017, No. 35 Part-II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) dated Aug 27-Sept 02, 2017 Under S.O. No. 2028 dated 28.08.2017 and No. 9 Part-II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) dated February 25- March 03, 2018 vide S.O. Number 371 dated 16.12.2017 issued under Sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), (hereinafter referred to as the said Act) the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land situated in Mandal Polavaram, Tallapudi, Gopalapuram, Devarapalli, Koyyalagudem, Dwaraka Tirumala, Chintalapudi, T Narsapuram and Kamavarapukota District West Godavari of Andhra Pradesh State, specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for the transportation of petroleum products from Paradip in the State of Odisha to Hyderabad in the State of Telangana by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited for implementing the "Paradip-Hyderabad Pipeline Project".

And whereas the copies of the Gazette were made available to the public. And whereas the Competent Authority has under Sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, has submitted his report of Central Government.

And whereas, the Central Government after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying the pipeline, has decided to acquire right of the user therein;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user of the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in the Central Government, vests on the date of publication of the declaration, in India Oil Corporation Limited, free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

District: West Godavari			State: Andhra Pradesh		
Name of Mandal	Name of Village	Survey No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Square Metre
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Polavaram	Gutala	828	00	38	15
Tallapudi	Tupakulagudem	172/1B	00	09	06
		172/2	00	27	72
		188	00	02	21
		173/1	00	02	12
Tallapudi	Annadevarapeta	179/3	00	07	90
		272/1	00	00	05
		263/4A	00	05	25
		267/2	00	19	74
		267/1	00	24	04
		332	00	24	78
		360	00	14	74
Gopalapuram	Vellachintalagudem	590-2D	00	05	61
Gopalapuram	Gopalapuram	161	00	16	78
		256/3A	00	10	80
Gopalapuram	Komatikunta	61/1C	00	68	33
Gopalapuram	Vadlagunta	12	00	61	17
Devarapalli	Yadavolu	118-6C	00	04	99
		118-2B	00	00	12
		255/1D	00	02	03
Koyyalagudem	Kankadripuram	96	00	42	79
Koyyalagudem	Rajavaram	483/2	00	39	33
		214	00	53	65
		207	01	65	32
		515	00	20	93
Dwaraka Tirumala	I.S Raghavapuram	476/2	00	09	08
		474/4	00	02	82
		458/3	00	02	84
Kamavarapukota	Yadavalli	184/1	00	21	80
		185/5	00	07	80
Kamavarapukota	Ramannapalem	20/19	00	06	21
		20/8	00	06	76
		20/4	00	08	93
		20/3	00	01	30
Kamavarapukota	Kamavarapukota	653/5	00	03	50
		653/4	00	05	82
		653/3	00	08	02
		653/2	00	04	11
		575/1	00	02	23
		574/3	00	10	76
		574/4	00	01	65
		53/2	00	08	98
		53/1	00	07	41
T Narasapuram	Krishnaraopalem	10/1A	00	18	96
Chintalapudi	Venkampalem	75/8A	00	12	08
Chintalapudi	Pragadavaram	670	00	14	76
		575/2B	00	00	06
		225/2	00	17	83

224/1	00	06	36
226	00	17	04
227	00	36	23
217/2A	00	04	22
217/1	00	13	56
210/6	00	16	46
159	00	25	91

[F. No. R-11025(11)252/2017/OR-I/E-21033]

NOAS KINDO, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 5 दिसम्बर, 2018

का. आ. 1756.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि लोक हित में यह आवश्यक है कि आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य में पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए पारादीप-हैदराबाद पाइपलाइन परियोजना के क्रियान्वयन हेतु इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसी पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी भूमि में जो इस से ऊपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, और जिसमें उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाने का प्रस्ताव है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन्स (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोई भी व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से, जिसको इस अधिसूचना में युक्त भारत के राजपत्र की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस (21) दिन के भीतर, भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के लिए उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार के संबन्ध में श्री एम. आर. आर. शेषु, सक्षम प्राधिकारी (आंध्र प्रदेश), इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड (पाइपलाइन्स प्रभाग), पारादीप-हैदराबाद पाइपलाइन परियोजना, चौथी मंजिल, एल.आई.सी. एनेक्सी भवन, थिक्कना (डायमंड पार्क) रोड, आर.टी.सी. कॉम्पलेक्स के पास, विखाशापटनम - 530004, आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य को लिखित रूप से आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची					
जिला : श्रीकाकुलम			राज्य : आंध्र प्रदेश		
मंडल का नाम	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे नम्बर	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
टेक्कलि	सवरापेटा	79/4	00	00	20
		79/12	00	00	35
		79/9	00	00	03
		75/7	00	03	00
टेक्कलि	तेलिनीलापुरम	32/15	00	00	03
		32/12	00	00	49
		32/11	00	01	39
		32/5	00	10	08
		37/7	00	00	73
		37/1	00	00	02

टेक्कलि	तेलिनीलापुरम	37/3	00	00	04
		42/12	00	05	53
		40/9	00	00	05
		42/7	00	00	09
		41/10b	00	04	95
		39/1	00	07	69
टेक्कलि	तलागाम	2/6B	00	03	42
		1/15A	00	02	57
		1/16A	00	01	54
		1/16B	00	01	66
		5/3	00	00	35
		5/12	00	00	10
		5/7	00	00	27
		6/5	00	00	05
		6/4	00	00	29
		11/3	00	00	14
		16/2	00	01	29
		16/3	00	00	03
		15/11	00	03	58
		160/4	00	00	03
		160/6	00	00	02
		160/13	00	00	11
		212/2	00	00	31
		212/14	00	00	12
		212/16	00	00	04
		212/9	00	00	02
		212/17	00	00	26
		212/18	00	05	15
		176/14	00	00	07
		176/10	00	00	02
		210/68	00	00	07
		210/67	00	00	35
		210/65	00	00	39
		210/64	00	00	34
		210/11	00	00	31
		210/12	00	00	71
		210/19	00	00	17
		210/28P	00	00	21

टेक्कलि	तलागाम	159/13p	00	05	67
		210/1B	00	01	83
		260	00	06	48
		9/5	00	00	01
टेक्कलि	संपतिरावु रामाकृष्णापुरम	257/1	00	01	45
		264/3	00	01	74
		264/4	00	00	41
		264/8	00	01	67
		267/3	00	00	44
		268	00	00	60
		269	00	00	19
		271/1	00	00	10
		276	00	00	12
		277/6	00	00	69
		257/6	00	03	24
		265/2P	00	01	42

[फा. सं. आर-11025(11)252/2017-ओआर-I/ई-21033]

नोवस किन्डो, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 5th December, 2018

S.O. 1756.—Whereas, it appears to the Central Government, that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of petroleum products in the state of Andhra Pradesh a pipeline should be laid for implementing Paradip-Hyderabad Pipeline Project under Paradip-Hyderabad Pipeline by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited;

And whereas, it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid, and which is described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub Section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person who is interested in the land described in the said schedule, may submit objection in writing to Shri. M. R. R. Seshu, Competent Authority (Andhra Pradesh) Indian Oil Corporation Limited (Pipelines Division), Paradip Hyderabad Pipeline Project, 4th floor, LIC Annexe Building, Thikkana (Diamond Park) Road, Near RTC Complex, Visakhapatnam - 530004 within twenty one (21) days from the date on which the copies of this notification issued under Sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the said Act, as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the general public.

SCHEDULE

DISTRICT : SRIKAKULAM			STATE : ANDHRA PRADESH		
MANDAL	VILLAGE	SURVEY NO.	AREA		
			Hectare	Are	Sq. Mt.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
TEKKALI	SAVARAPETA	79/4	00	00	20
		79/12	00	00	35
		79/9	00	00	03
		75/7	00	03	00

TEKKALI	TELINILAPURAM	32/15	00	00	03
		32/12	00	00	49
		32/11	00	01	39
		32/5	00	10	08
		37/7	00	00	73
		37/1	00	00	02
		37/3	00	00	04
		42/12	00	05	53
		40/9	00	00	05
		42/7	00	00	09
		41/10b	00	04	95
		39/1	00	07	69
TEKKALI	TALAGAM	2/6B	00	03	42
		1/15A	00	02	57
		1/16A	00	01	54
		1/16B	00	01	66
		5/3	00	00	35
		5/12	00	00	10
		5/7	00	00	27
		6/5	00	00	05
		6/4	00	00	29
		11/3	00	00	14
		16/2	00	01	29
		16/3	00	00	03
		15/11	00	03	58
		160/4	00	00	03
		160/6	00	00	02
		160/13	00	00	11
		212/2	00	00	31
		212/14	00	00	12
		212/16	00	00	04
		212/9	00	00	02
		212/17	00	00	26
		212/18	00	05	15
		176/14	00	00	07
		176/10	00	00	02
		210/68	00	00	07
		210/67	00	00	35
		210/65	00	00	39
		210/64	00	00	34
		210/11	00	00	31
		210/12	00	00	71
		210/19	00	00	17
		210/28P	00	00	21

TEKKALI	TALAGAM	159/13p	00	05	67
		210/1B	00	01	83
		260	00	06	48
		17/10	00	00	01
TEKKALI	SAMPATIRAO RAMAKRISHNAPURAM	257/1	00	01	45
		264/3	00	01	74
		264/4	00	00	41
		264/8	00	01	67
		267/3	00	00	44
		268	00	00	60
		269	00	00	19
		271/1	00	00	10
		276	00	00	12
		277/6	00	00	69
		257/6	00	03	24
		265/2P	00	01	42

[F. No. R-11025(11)252/2017/OR-I/E-21033]

NOAS KINDO, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 5 दिसम्बर, 2018

का. आ. 1757.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि लोक हित में यह आवश्यक है कि आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य में पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए पारादीप- हैदराबाद पाइपलाइन परियोजना के क्रियान्वयन हेतु इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसी पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी भूमि में जो इस से ऊपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, और जिसमें उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाने का प्रस्ताव है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन्स (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोई भी व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से, जिसको इस अधिसूचना में युक्त भारत के राजपत्र की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस (21) दिन के भीतर, भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के लिए उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार के संबन्ध में श्री एम. आर. आर. शेषु, सक्षम प्राधिकारी (आंध्र प्रदेश), इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड (पाइपलाइन्स प्रभाग), पारादीप-हैदराबाद पाइपलाइन परियोजना, चौथी मंजिल, एल.आई.सी. एनेक्सी भवन, थिक्कना (डायमंड पार्क) रोड, आर.टी.सी. कॉम्प्लेक्स के पास, विशाखापटनम - 530004, आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य को लिखित रूप से आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची					
जिला : श्रीकाकुलम			राज्य : आंध्र प्रदेश		
मंडल का नाम	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे नम्बर	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
संताबोम्मालि	इज्जावरम	4/19	00	00	19
		8/2B	00	05	84

		41/5	00	01	62
		38/4	00	01	42
संताबोम्मालि	बृंदावनम	4/10	00	00	07
		4/6	00	00	99
		4/1	00	00	22
		2/9	00	00	01
		2/8	00	00	07
		2/5	00	00	11
		36/6	00	12	95
संताबोम्मालि	अरिकावलासा	83/3	00	01	51
		81/2C	00	04	72
		79/2	00	05	41
		80/1	00	00	47
		80/7	00	00	94
		67/13	00	01	86
		67/11	00	00	05
		68/4	00	00	47
		69/2	00	04	50
		70/14	00	03	97
		70/5	00	00	10
		70/4	00	00	30
		43/7A	00	0	11
		43/4	00	01	27
		43/1	00	01	25
		30/9D	00	01	58
		30/7	00	01	00
		30/5	00	01	88
		29/3	00	00	39
		16/8	00	00	72
		16/7	00	00	86
		16/9	00	00	73
		16/5	00	01	80
		5/6	00	00	48
		5/4	00	00	68
		5/3	00	00	11
		16/13	00	09	21
		17/7P	00	01	22
		16/14	00	02	23

संताबोम्मालि	दंडुगोपालापुरम	1/1	00	05	60
संताबोम्मालि	चिन्नातुंगाम	9/2	00	00	68
		9/4	00	00	16
		11/9	00	00	83
		11/7	00	00	44
		12/9	00	00	15
		12/8A	00	00	63
		12/8B	00	00	23
		14/4	00	00	03
		14/7	00	00	07
		43/1	00	00	34
		9/5	00	00	01
संताबोम्मालि	पेदातुंगाम	36/3	00	00	90
		39/8	00	00	05
		38/4	00	00	44
		51	00	00	35

[फा. सं. आर-11025(11)252/2017-ओ.आर-I/ई-21033]

नोवस किन्डो, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 5th December, 2018

S.O. 1757.—Whereas, it appears to the Central Government, that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of petroleum products in the state of Andhra Pradesh a pipeline should be laid for implementing Paradip-Hyderabad Pipeline Project under Paradip-Hyderabad Pipeline by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited;

And whereas, it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid, and which is described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub Section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person who is interested in the land described in the said schedule, may submit objection in writing to Shri. M. R. R. Seshu, Competent Authority (Andhra Pradesh) Indian Oil Corporation Limited (Pipelines Division), Paradip Hyderabad Pipeline Project, 4th floor, LIC Annexe Building, Thikkana (Diamond Park) Road, Near RTC Complex, Visakhapatnam - 530004 within twenty one (21) days from the date on which the copies of this notification issued under Sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the said Act, as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the general public.

SCHEDULE					
DISTRICT : SRIKAKULAM			STATE : ANDHRA PRADESH		
MANDAL	VILLAGE	SURVEY NO.	AREA		
			Hectare	Are	Sq. Mt.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
SANTA BOMMALI	IJAVARAM	4/19	00	00	19
		8/2B	00	05	84
		41/5	00	01	62
		38/4	00	01	42

SANTA BOMMALI	BRUNDAVANAM	4/10	00	00	07
		4/6	00	00	99
		4/1	00	00	22
		2/9	00	00	01
		2/8	00	00	07
		2/5	00	00	11
		36/6	00	12	95
SANTA BOMMALI	ARIKAVALASA	83/3	00	01	51
		81/2C	00	04	72
		79/2	00	05	41
		80/1	00	00	47
		80/7	00	00	94
		67/13	00	01	86
		67/11	00	00	05
		68/4	00	00	47
		69/2	00	04	50
		70/14	00	03	97
		70/5	00	00	10
		70/4	00	00	30
		43/7A	00	0	11
		43/4	00	01	27
		43/1	00	01	25
		30/9D	00	01	58
		30/7	00	01	00
		30/5	00	01	88
		29/3	00	00	39
		16/8	00	00	72
		16/7	00	00	86
		16/9	00	00	73
		16/5	00	01	80
		5/6	00	00	48
		5/4	00	00	68
		5/3	00	00	11
		16/13	00	09	21
		17/7P	00	01	22
		16/14	00	02	23
SANTA BOMMALI	DANDUGOPALAPURAM	1/1	00	05	60
SANTA BOMMALI	CHINNA TUNGAM	9/2	00	00	68
		9/4	00	00	16
		11/9	00	00	83

		11/7	00	00	44
		12/9	00	00	15
		12/8A	00	00	63
		12/8B	00	00	23
		14/4	00	00	03
		14/7	00	00	07
		43/1	00	00	34
		9/5	00	00	01
SANTA BOMMALI	PEDDATUNGAM	36/3	00	00	90
		39/8	00	00	05
		38/4	00	00	44
		51	00	00	35

[F. No. R-11025(11)252/2017/OR-I/E-21033]

NOAS KINDO, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 6 दिसम्बर, 2018

का. आ. 1758.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 उप धारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई, भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना का.आ. 2102 तारीख 07.09.2017 जिसका प्रकाशन भारत के राजपत्र संख्या 36, भाग II, खण्ड 3, उप खण्ड (ii) तारीख 09.09.2017 में किया गया है। इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट आंध्रप्रदेश राज्य के जिला विजयानगरम के मंडल :गुर्ला, गरिविडि, कोतावलासा एवं चीपुरुपल्लि की भूमि में, ओडीशा राज्य में पारादीप से तेलंगाना राज्य में हैदराबाद तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड के द्वारा क्रियान्वित किए जा रहे “पारादीप-हैदराबाद पाइपलाइन परियोजना” के संबंध में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के लिए अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी:

और उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थीं। और उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अनुसरण में सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात और यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है:

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए एतद् द्वारा घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित किया जाए:

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने के बजाए सभी विल्लंगमों से मुक्त होकर इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित होगा□

अनुसूची

जिला:विजयानगरम राज्य: आंध्र प्रदेश					
मंडल का नाम	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे नम्बर	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
चीपुरुपल्लि	पत्तिकायावलासा	197/17	00	00	12
		202/8	00	00	34

जिला:विजियानगरम राज्य: आंध्र प्रदेश					
मंडल का नाम	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे नम्बर	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
चीपुरुपल्लि	पत्तिकायावलासा	202/9	00	01	34
		173/8	00	07	05
		173/7	00	05	67
		173/9	00	04	71
		173/6	00	00	49
		173/5	00	07	43
		170/17	00	04	01
		170/16	00	00	88
		170/18	00	05	49
		170/19	00	05	25
		170/20	00	02	27
		170/22	00	01	07
		170/21	00	03	85
		170/7	00	02	11
		170/6	00	02	10
		170/5	00	03	80
		170/4	00	03	05
		167/18	00	00	14
		167/17	00	03	11
		167/12	00	00	10
		167/11	00	01	47
		167/10	00	03	43
		167/7	00	05	87
		167/3	00	00	10
		167/6	00	04	31
		167/5	00	05	76
		166/3	00	04	25
चीपुरुपल्लि	पेदानडिपल्लि	95/3	00	09	45
		95/2	00	03	24
		95/1	00	27	85
		86/2	00	30	43
		87/10	00	01	05
		87/11	00	00	73
		87/9	00	06	87
		87/13	00	01	00
		87/14	00	03	40

जिला:विजियानगरम राज्य: आंध्र प्रदेश					
मंडल का नाम	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे नम्बर	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
चीपुरुपल्लि	पेदानडिपल्लि	87/15	00	03	30
		87/16	00	04	31
		87/17	00	04	45
		87/18	00	00	72
		53/1	00	00	36
		53/9	00	03	94
		53/11	00	15	53
		53/10	00	05	42
		55/1	00	02	12
		53/5	00	08	64
		55/3	00	06	74
		55/7	00	04	18
		55/6	00	01	13
		55/8	00	05	26
		55/10	00	07	30
		55/9	00	00	10
		56/1	00	00	60
		56/2	00	14	44
		56/3	00	02	70
		57	00	02	70
		69/1	00	06	04
		69/2	00	14	47
		69/3	00	03	42
		69/5	00	03	04
		69/6	00	03	69
		69/9	00	01	53
		71/6	00	08	11
		71/3	00	08	50
		72/2	00	13	72
		72/1	00	02	43
		72/4	00	11	53
		72/8	00	00	10
		72/7	00	08	68
		73/6	00	02	91
		73/5	00	09	94
		73/4	00	10	17

जिला:विजियानगरम राज्य: आंध्र प्रदेश					
मंडल का नाम	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे नम्बर	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		73/3	00	01	99
चीपुरुपल्लि	चिनानडिपल्लि	43/1	00	05	58
		42/2	00	01	62
		42/7	00	04	68
		42/9	00	07	77
		42/10	00	08	90
		42/13	00	02	37
		42/12	00	05	18
		42/11	00	00	10
		39	00	16	83
		38/1	00	05	91
		38/5	00	00	10
		18/10	00	00	10
		18/11	00	01	22
		18/14	00	04	93
		18/15	00	00	10
		18/13	00	01	45
		18/16	00	06	66
		19/15	00	00	17
		19/16	00	01	13
		19/20	00	02	39
		19/21	00	02	22
		19/22	00	03	70
		19/23	00	01	64
		19/28	00	00	77
		19/27	00	02	99
		19/29	00	00	26
		19/30	00	01	42
		19/31	00	00	53
		19/26	00	02	43
		20/2	00	00	18
		21/6	00	03	86
		21/7	00	04	04
		21/8	00	00	22
		21/10	00	02	47
		21/11	00	00	41

जिला:विजियानगरम राज्य: आंध्र प्रदेश					
मंडल का नाम	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे नम्बर	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
चीपुरुपल्लि	चिनानडिपल्लि	21/15	00	02	71
		21/12	00	00	36
		21/16	00	00	32
		21/17	00	13	86
		21/21	00	00	34
		21/20	00	00	10
		7/15	00	00	75
		25/1	00	07	96
		26/3	00	11	24
		26/2	00	28	92
		26/1	00	03	33
		27/1	00	10	96
		27/2	00	04	07
		27/9	00	01	40
		27/8	00	00	10
चीपुरुपल्लि	इटाकर्लापल्लि	168/18	00	09	28
		168/22	00	00	13
		168/23	00	03	66
		168/30	00	01	45
		168/31	00	00	10
		168/27	00	03	99
		168/26	00	00	88
		168/28	00	00	60
		168/24	00	03	61
		168/25	00	00	10
		168/10	00	10	92
		169/7	00	00	36
		169/6	00	02	36
		169/2	00	05	74
		169/3	00	01	05
		169/4	00	00	26
		169/1	00	01	99
		166/14	00	01	39
		166/13	00	02	89
		166/15	00	00	81
		166/16	00	05	93

जिला:विजियानगरम राज्य: आंध्र प्रदेश					
मंडल का नाम	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे नम्बर	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
चीपुरुपल्लि	इटाकलपल्लि	166/4	00	00	10
		166/3	00	02	45
		166/2	00	01	51
		166/17	00	01	58
		166/1	00	00	22
		166/18	00	04	10
		165/14	00	02	07
		165/15	00	02	64
		165/16	00	02	19
		165/17	00	02	30
		165/6	00	07	09
		165/5	00	02	32
		165/18	00	00	10
		165/19	00	04	34
		165/20	00	04	40
		165/22	00	01	24
		164/24	00	06	61
		164/21	00	03	17
		164/20	00	02	88
		164/19	00	03	04
		164/18	00	03	08
		164/16	00	08	04
		156/26	00	16	66
		156/23	00	03	63
		156/22	00	01	32
		156/25	00	05	19
		156/13	00	06	94
		156/12	00	15	08
		156/11	00	00	50
		155/45	00	04	33
		155/23	00	02	19
		155/17	00	03	27
		155/16	00	02	05
		155/14	00	01	62
		154/7	00	00	32
		154/6	00	02	54

जिला:विजियानगरम राज्य: आंध्र प्रदेश					
मंडल का नाम	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे नम्बर	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
चीपुरुपल्लि	इटाकर्लापल्लि	154/5	00	03	77
		154/3	00	03	05
		154/2	00	04	23
		154/1	00	04	28
		153/20	00	00	10
		153/19	00	01	13
		153/18	00	02	50
		153/17	00	02	24
		153/16	00	02	71
		152/3	00	11	94
		150/13	00	07	19
		150/6	00	11	04
		150/7	00	01	82
		177/3	00	06	19
		177/2	00	16	64
		177/1	00	07	88
		178/1	00	03	90
		176/3	00	11	17
		176/2	00	07	61
		176/1	00	22	51
चीपुरुपल्लि	पोतायावलसा	147/3	00	34	43
		78/4	00	19	96
		78/3	00	21	48
		76/2	00	21	85
		76/1	00	02	34
		70/4	00	08	66
		72/2	00	22	74
		72/3	00	03	36
चीपुरुपल्लि	पर्ला	72/4	00	04	13
		154/15	00	29	21
		155/6	00	01	65
		163/2	00	04	50
		162/23	00	00	77
		162/22	00	00	43
		162/19	00	00	67
		162/18	00	00	95

जिला:विजियानगरम राज्य: आंध्र प्रदेश					
मंडल का नाम	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे नम्बर	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
चीपुरुपल्लि	पर्ला	161/17	00	01	48
		161/16	00	03	05
		162/14	00	01	26
		162/13	00	00	81
		161/9	00	01	45
		162/10	00	00	86
		162/9	00	01	11
		161/8	00	00	77
		161/5	00	02	55
		161/4	00	02	71
		161/2	00	00	79
		161/1	00	07	54
		160/19	00	01	20
		160/20	00	01	17
		160/21	00	00	97
		160/14	00	00	79
		160/15	00	02	25
		160/9	00	01	19
		160/10	00	01	11
		160/5	00	01	83
		160/3	00	00	53
		160/4	00	02	78
		100/28	00	00	91
		100/26	00	00	92
		184/2	00	03	83
		184/1	00	03	78
		185/15	00	02	00
		185/16	00	03	05
		185/13	00	00	32
		185/12	00	04	98
		185/11	00	05	96
		185/4	00	03	07
		185/3	00	00	93
		185/2	00	00	82
		185/1	00	01	08
		189/18	00	00	50

जिला:विजियानगरम राज्य: आंध्र प्रदेश					
मंडल का नाम	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे नम्बर	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
चीपुरुपल्लि	पर्ला	186	00	06	59
		189/12	00	05	75
		188/2	00	02	86
		188/5	00	00	38
		188/7	00	00	65
		188/8	00	00	48
		188/9	00	00	77
		188/1	00	05	42
		189/11	00	00	86
		191/17	00	05	08
		191/16	00	00	64
		191/14	00	01	55
		191/13	00	02	29
		191/12	00	01	15
		191/3	00	08	02
		192/19	00	02	17
		192/8	00	04	37
		192/18	00	00	53
		192/17	00	01	19
		192/11	00	02	97
		192/12	00	01	93
		192/10	00	03	28
		192/4	00	00	10
		192/3	00	00	12
		192/2	00	00	88
		192/13	00	01	71
		192/1	00	01	94
		193/3	00	00	16
		193/2	00	00	96
		193/1	00	00	64
		78/15	00	00	10
गरिविडि	दुम्मेदा	179/16	00	03	48
		179/12	00	07	06
		179/13	00	00	13
		179/10	00	01	21
		175/19	00	05	63

जिला:विजियानगरम राज्य: आंध्र प्रदेश					
मंडल का नाम	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे नम्बर	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
गरिविड़ि	दुम्मेदा	176/10	00	01	57
		176/9	00	04	04
		176/8	00	04	72
		176/7	00	02	67
		176/6	00	09	87
		176/4	00	13	10
		60	00	03	47
		176/3	00	15	67
		165/4	00	10	39
		165/5	00	02	40
		165/2	00	00	12
		165/6	00	02	05
		165/7	00	14	22
		165/12	00	04	79
		165/13	00	00	10
		164/25	00	02	67
		164/31	00	04	86
		164/30	00	06	53
		164/29	00	02	96
		164/11	00	00	26
		163/5	00	00	26
		163/4	00	07	79
		163/2	00	00	10
		163/3	00	00	79
		69/16	00	04	20
		70/1	00	15	02
		70/5	00	04	29
		70/9	00	00	62
		70/6	00	00	10
		68/1	00	00	94
		67/7	00	02	32
		67/6	00	11	85
		66/6	00	01	18
		66/3	00	02	99
		66/1	00	07	80
		66/4	00	01	68

जिला:विजियानगरम राज्य: आंध्र प्रदेश					
मंडल का नाम	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे नम्बर	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
गरिविड़ि	दुम्मेदा	85/5	00	00	51
		85/2	00	09	16
		85/3	00	00	66
		85/7	00	07	56
		85/9	00	01	49
		85/10	00	00	20
		85/8	00	04	61
		85/11	00	08	14
		85/13	00	02	01
		95/16	01	02	28
		95/15	00	02	32
		95/14	00	04	52
		95/17	00	01	10
		96/2	00	06	85
		96/3	00	02	13
		96/4	00	00	18
		96/8	00	04	27
		96/7	00	00	10
		96/9	00	05	67
		96/14	00	00	58
		96/13	00	05	57
		96/12	00	00	22
		96/19	00	09	01
		97/1	00	05	75
		97/2	00	05	20
		97/3	00	10	34
		101/11	00	02	82
		101/35	00	14	13
		101/36	00	02	09
		101/28	00	00	82
		101/29	00	00	10
		101/27	00	02	57
		101/26	00	01	94
		101/24	00	04	15
		101/23	00	02	16
		100/20	00	02	56

जिला:विजियानगरम राज्य: आंध्र प्रदेश					
मंडल का नाम	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे नम्बर	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
गरिविड़ि	दुम्मेदा	100/19	00	00	14
		100/7	00	00	25
		100/8	00	03	84
		100/9	00	03	99
		100/11	00	00	16
		100/12	00	02	87
		107/27	00	02	63
		100/13	00	02	07
		107/28	00	02	47
		107/29	00	01	39
		107/18	00	00	52
		107/15	00	02	89
		107/16	00	01	77
		107/13	00	02	00
		107/12	00	03	64
		107/11	00	02	84
		130/19	00	00	10
		107/9	00	00	95
		130/14	00	10	58
		107/4	00	01	78
		107/3	00	05	34
		129/1	00	00	10
		108	00	24	54
		127/2	00	04	64
		127/3	00	04	74
गुर्ला	सदानंदापुरम	73/8	00	00	88
		73/5	00	01	10
गुर्ला	नगल्लावलसा	86/15	00	00	10
		87/20	00	06	21
		87/22	00	00	40
		87/21	00	01	65
		87/18	00	06	63
		87/19	00	00	30
		87/16	00	00	36
		87/25	00	00	84
		87/17	00	05	98

जिला:विजियानगरम राज्य: आंध्र प्रदेश					
मंडल का नाम	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे नम्बर	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
गुर्ला	नगल्लावलसा	87/2	00	03	25
		84/29	00	02	26
		84/31	00	00	59
		84/30	00	00	70
		84/27	00	00	27
		84/28	00	05	29
		84/25	00	02	85
		84/24	00	00	10
		82/1	00	05	54
		83/2	00	21	51
		83/5	00	01	26
		83/4	00	01	93
		83/3	00	01	39
		56	00	06	00
		54/13	00	08	77
		54/12	00	00	35
		55/11	00	01	30
		55/10	00	13	20
		55/9	00	00	94
		55/8	00	10	00
		55/12	00	01	67
		55/13	00	00	24
		43	00	03	37
		42/10	00	23	10
		42/6	00	01	30
		42/5	00	01	87
		41/14	00	04	24
		41/12	00	02	57
		41/11	00	02	26
		41/6	00	02	38
		41/1	00	02	69
		40/28	00	04	02
		40/23	00	02	35
		40/16	00	01	27
		40/15	00	00	90
		40/9	00	01	45

जिला:विजियानगरम राज्य: आंध्र प्रदेश					
मंडल का नाम	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे नम्बर	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
गुर्ला	नगल्लावलसा	40/8	00	00	43
		39/11	00	00	17
		39/8	00	00	10
		39/12	00	05	04
		39/22	00	00	45
		39/23	00	00	53
		39/13	00	01	80
		39/14	00	00	19
		39/5	00	02	66
		39/4	00	00	19
		39/3	00	01	59
		37/24	00	05	31
		37/15	00	04	94
		37/14	00	02	82
		37/13	00	02	65
		37/6	00	02	81
		37/5	00	01	24
		62/2	00	00	10
		62/1	00	02	45
		34/19	00	00	46
		34/15	00	00	78
		34/13	00	01	10
		34/10	00	00	55
		34/9	00	00	10
		65/11	00	03	21
		65/1	00	06	15
		65/9	00	03	50
		65/8	00	00	55
		65/7	00	08	21
		65/2	00	04	74
		65/6	00	02	31
		65/3	00	02	80
		29/1	00	03	02
		29/10	00	01	14
		29/11	00	04	34
		29/12	00	03	94

जिला:विजियानगरम राज्य: आंध्र प्रदेश					
मंडल का नाम	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे नम्बर	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
गुर्ला	नगल्लावलसा	29/13	00	01	40
		29/15	00	04	50
		29/16	00	05	26
		29/18	00	07	84
		29/17	00	00	49
		66/2	00	02	76
		66/3	00	01	75
		66/4	00	00	10
		66/1	00	00	91
गुर्ला	जम्मु	88/11	00	12	18
		90/3	00	08	63
		90/4	00	00	30
		90/2	00	04	74
		90/7	00	07	54
		90/6	00	01	08
		93/21	00	06	59
		93/22	00	02	74
		93/12	00	03	58
		93/24	00	07	63
		93/13	00	00	12
		93/9	00	01	03
		93/11	00	02	72
		93/10	00	04	18
		93/7	00	00	74
		93/5	00	04	89
		93/6	00	00	10
		95/20	00	00	10
		95/21	00	01	81
		95/22	00	06	45
		95/24	00	04	04
		95/23	00	00	81
		97/23	00	00	10
		97/22	00	04	73
		97/12	00	03	53
		97/21	00	00	56
		97/11	00	01	39

जिला:विजियानगरम राज्य: आंध्र प्रदेश					
मंडल का नाम	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे नम्बर	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
गुर्ला	जम्मू	97/13	00	01	34
		97/10	00	00	10
		97/14	00	05	00
		97/15	00	01	19
		97/7	00	03	67
		97/6	00	05	08
		97/3	00	03	33
		97/2	00	00	54
		275/3	00	00	27
		275/2	00	01	38
		275/1	00	06	12
		275/10	00	00	93
		270/22	00	00	22
		270/23	00	02	83
		270/26	00	01	40
		270/24	00	00	10
		270/27	00	01	96
		270/28	00	05	52
		270/25	00	00	69
		270/10	00	01	73
		269/12	00	04	96
		269/11	00	01	05
		269/14	00	00	32
		269/10	00	04	62
		269/9	00	04	08
		269/8	00	00	30
		269/5	00	01	86
		269/7	00	01	52
		296/6	00	01	15
		269/4	00	00	10
		268/4	00	02	20
		268/3	00	02	79
		268/2	00	04	22
		268/1	00	04	40
		101/13	00	07	57
		113/2	00	09	84

जिला:विजियानगरम राज्य: आंध्र प्रदेश					
मंडल का नाम	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे नम्बर	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
गुर्ला	जम्मू	112/5	00	00	68
		112/8	00	07	47
		112/10	00	08	40
		112/9	00	03	09
		111/2	00	00	10
		111/1	00	05	56
		111/3	00	01	84
		109/3	00	00	10
		109/5	00	00	50
		109/13	00	01	07
		109/12	00	03	09
		109/11	00	01	61
		109/10	00	01	10
		110/1	00	01	83
		108/14	00	01	08
		108/15	00	03	20
		108/18	00	00	28
		108/19	00	02	80
		108/12	00	00	10
		108/13	00	00	90
		108/20	00	04	17
		108/23	00	03	41
		108/24	00	08	79
		108/25	00	01	39
		107/35	00	04	59
		117/2	00	16	18
		117/1	00	10	16
		119/1	00	08	59
		118/9	00	01	13
		118/2	00	06	05
		126/36	00	03	37
		126/35	00	02	25
		126/34	00	02	70
		126/9	00	02	74
		126/8	00	00	10
		123/6	00	00	10

जिला:विजियानगरम राज्य: आंध्र प्रदेश					
मंडल का नाम	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे नम्बर	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
गुर्ला	जम्मू	123/5	00	00	68
		123/1	00	06	69
		123/2	00	00	10
		125	00	05	30
		151/11	00	01	50
		151/14	00	02	00
		151/15	00	00	40
		151/12	00	02	55
		151/10	00	01	70
		151/6	00	08	40
		152/8	00	02	23
		152/1	00	00	10
		182/25	00	00	10
		182/26	00	05	26
		182/27	00	00	45
		182/18	00	00	35
		182/19	00	02	05
		182/17	00	02	27
		182/11	00	01	00
		182/9	00	00	10
		182/10	00	02	00
		182/12	00	02	71
		182/13	00	00	41
		183/19	00	00	72
		183/18	00	00	38
		183/17	00	00	10
		183/20	00	02	48
		183/21	00	04	95
		183/24	00	00	36
		183/22	00	01	39
		183/23	00	00	22
		183/7	00	00	92
		183/6	00	01	95
		183/5	00	01	33
		183/4	00	01	72
		183/3	00	01	55

जिला:विजियानगरम राज्य: आंध्र प्रदेश					
मंडल का नाम	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे नम्बर	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
गुर्ला	जम्मू	183/2	00	06	47
		179/12	00	01	14
		179/13	00	04	71
		179/11	00	02	55
		179/10	00	02	37
		179/2	00	02	35
		179/1	00	02	94
		178/24	00	01	52
		178/23	00	01	44
		178/22	00	01	62
		178/4	00	00	10
		178/3	00	04	29
		178/2	00	00	52
		178/1	00	02	19
		176/31	00	00	10
		176/30	00	10	89
		176/1	00	05	82
		175/23	00	00	15
		175/20	00	06	34
		175/19	00	01	90
		197/19	00	06	76
		197/20	00	04	79
		197/30	00	00	89
		197/29	00	00	69
		197/28	00	00	73
		197/27	00	00	28
		197/26	00	00	39
		197/25	00	00	36
		197/24	00	00	25
		197/23	00	03	85
		196/19	00	14	35
		196/25	00	09	19
		196/20	00	00	66
		196/21	00	01	55
		196/24	00	00	20
		196/23	00	00	35

जिला:विजियानगरम राज्य: आंध्र प्रदेश					
मंडल का नाम	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे नम्बर	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
गुर्ला	जम्मू	196/22	00	00	54
		209/2	00	01	99
		211/19	00	01	71
		211/18	00	00	40
		211/7	00	13	43
		211/17	00	00	16
		211/6	00	00	10
		211/8	00	00	19
		211/16	00	00	10
		211/10	00	02	51
		211/9	00	02	22
		211/11	00	02	81
		211/12	00	02	57
		211/15	00	00	30
		211/14	00	00	61
		211/13	00	02	15
		216/4	00	04	95
		216/3	00	00	14
		214/12	00	00	10
		214/11	00	00	65
		214/10	00	01	03
		214/9	00	04	80
		214/7	00	00	28
		214/8	00	07	49
गुर्ला	गरिडा	99/23	00	02	04
		99/24	00	02	68
		99/25	00	01	33
		99/26	00	03	58
		99/17	00	01	92
		99/27	00	02	53
		99/28	00	02	43
		99/29	00	02	43
		99/15	00	01	92
		99/14	00	04	31
		99/13	00	00	11
		99/1	00	07	92

जिला:विजियानगरम राज्य: आंध्र प्रदेश					
मंडल का नाम	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे नम्बर	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
गुर्ला	गरिडा	76/6	00	05	45
		76/7	00	00	55
		76/9	00	15	63
		75/14	00	01	83
		75/12	00	03	61
		75/13	00	00	62
		75/11	00	05	60
		75/1	00	00	16
		79/15	00	00	10
		79/14	00	02	06
		79/12	00	01	94
		79/11	00	00	10
		80/20	00	06	96
		80/18	00	00	32
		80/12	00	02	90
		80/13	00	03	31
		80/5	00	02	65
		80/4	00	05	34
		80/2	00	01	05
		31/8	00	02	10
		31/7	00	00	93
		32/19	00	00	10
		32/18	00	01	46
		32/17	00	02	45
		32/16	00	01	32
		30/20	00	00	60
		30/19	00	00	10
		30/16	00	02	65
		30/15	00	02	68
		30/14	00	00	10
		30/6	00	01	19
		30/7	00	09	41
		30/5	00	01	26
		30/4	00	02	33
		30/3	00	00	85
		34/34	00	00	98

जिला:विजियानगरम राज्य: आंध्र प्रदेश					
मंडल का नाम	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे नम्बर	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
गुर्ला	गरिडा	34/32	00	01	73
		34/31	00	01	74
		34/23	00	02	10
		34/22	00	00	20
		34/24	00	01	59
		34/25	00	00	10
		34/14	00	00	73
		34/15	00	01	15
		34/16	00	00	19
		34/9	00	01	53
		34/8	00	01	31
		34/4	00	03	33
		34/2	00	01	68
		34/3	00	00	21
		35/2	00	00	10
		35/5	00	00	54
		35/6	00	00	81
		35/8	00	01	09
		35/7	00	00	21
		35/9	00	00	66
		35/10	00	00	56
		35/11	00	00	49
		35/12	00	02	35
		35/13	00	01	41
		35/14	00	00	48
		35/17	00	00	10
		35/32	00	02	49
		35/34	00	01	81
		35/35	00	00	35
		35/31	00	00	10
		12/12	00	00	30
		12/13	00	00	10
		12/11	00	01	77
		12/10	00	02	80
		12/9	00	02	59
		12/7	00	03	92

जिला:विजियानगरम राज्य: आंध्र प्रदेश					
मंडल का नाम	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे नम्बर	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
गुर्ला	गरिडा	12/6	00	03	00
		12/5	00	05	66
		7/10	00	04	82
		7/9	00	04	37
		7/24	00	01	46
		7/23	00	00	99
		7/22	00	00	32
		7/21	00	00	14
		7/20	00	00	25
		7/19	00	00	62
		7/11	00	06	94
		7/12	00	02	64
		7/13	00	05	21
		7/14	00	00	10
		7/15	00	00	10
		6/19	00	06	93
		6/20	00	05	10
		6/21	00	05	05
		6/22	00	05	44
		6/23	00	05	47
		6/24	00	02	81
		3/3	00	01	92
		3/9	00	00	20
		3/8	00	01	55
		3/7	00	02	99
		3/6	00	07	20
		3/5	00	02	80
		3/11	00	04	00
		3/12	00	00	10
		2/8	00	08	95
		2/4	00	07	65
		2/5	00	06	16
		2/6	00	01	12
		2/12	00	00	10
		2/13	00	11	70
गुर्ला	गोलपेटाजगन्नाधपुरम	23/2	00	01	62

जिला:विजियानगरम राज्य: आंध्र प्रदेश					
मंडल का नाम	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे नम्बर	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
गुर्ला	गोलपिटाजगन्नाधपुरम	23/21	00	03	87
		23/20	00	00	58
		23/18	00	01	14
		23/17	00	02	76
		23/16	00	04	17
		23/10	00	02	20
		23/13	00	01	19
		23/12	00	02	29
		23/11	00	02	10
		23/9	00	01	11
		22/12	00	08	39
		22/26	00	00	18
		22/25	00	00	73
		22/13	00	02	67
		22/24	00	02	60
		22/23	00	03	65
		22/18	00	05	75
		18/21	00	00	19
		18/23	00	00	40
		18/22	00	03	34
		13/13	00	03	81
		14/8	00	02	90
		14/7	00	05	42
		14/6	00	07	63
		14/3	00	08	11
		14/2	00	10	31
		14/1	00	00	59
		15/1	00	07	77
		11/16	00	02	57
		11/15	00	21	61
		11/14	00	00	10
गुर्ला	केल्ला	34/1	00	03	30
		33/2	00	30	05
		7	00	41	17
		8/18	00	02	52
		8/21	00	19	06

जिला:विजियानगरम राज्य: आंध्र प्रदेश					
मंडल का नाम	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे नम्बर	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
गुर्ला	केल्ला	8/25	00	08	32
		8/24	00	00	87
		8/20	00	06	85
		8/19	00	00	29
		13/23	00	00	20
		13/22	00	08	90
		13/21	00	00	57
		13/20	00	04	87
		13/17	00	09	30
		13/16	00	03	39
		13/15	00	05	38
		13/1	00	04	38
		13/2	00	00	10
		347/20	00	05	56
		346/2	00	07	69
		346/1	00	00	45
		346/3	00	11	01
		346/4	00	11	90
		346/7	00	00	65
		346/6	00	01	72
		346/5	00	06	57
		346/8	00	01	20
		14/10	00	06	47
		14/9	00	00	10
गुर्ला	गोषाडा	24/16	00	00	10
		24/17	00	08	46
		24/18	00	04	21
		24/20	00	00	86
		24/19	00	06	71
		24/8	00	02	96
		24/9	00	04	49
		24/10	00	02	36
		25/1	00	01	38
		21/14	00	03	00
		21/10	00	07	07
		21/9	00	01	42

जिला:विजियानगरम राज्य: आंध्र प्रदेश					
मंडल का नाम	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे नम्बर	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
गुर्ला	गोषाड़ा	21/8	00	00	10
		21/5	00	01	98
		21/6	00	02	00
		21/1	00	04	91
		20/12	00	03	88
		20/10	00	04	42
		20/9	00	01	37
		20/5	00	03	39
		19/2	00	05	61
		19/1	00	13	54
		19/4	00	00	56
		16/1	00	07	51
		16/5	00	03	28
		16/3	00	06	70
		16/4	00	00	10
		15/6	00	05	30
		15/5	00	01	83
		15/3	00	00	15
		15/8	00	07	34
		15/9	00	04	40
		15/15	00	00	25
		15/14	00	01	49
		15/12	00	00	89
		57/5	00	03	16
		57/6	00	03	40
		57/7	00	03	56
		57/10	00	01	50
		57/12	00	04	04
		57/9	00	01	27
		57/13	00	05	05
		57/14	00	00	29
		64/2	00	01	28
		64/5	00	05	23
		64/8	00	05	46
		65/1	00	10	72
		65/2	00	11	90

जिला:विजियानगरम राज्य: आंध्र प्रदेश					
मंडल का नाम	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे नम्बर	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
गुर्ला	गोषाड़ा	66/3	00	04	68
		66/2	00	00	10
		66/4	00	02	67
		66/5	00	04	73
		66/6	00	04	15
		66/17	00	00	90
		66/16	00	04	67
		66/15	00	00	90
		66/13	00	01	73
		68/9	00	03	08
		68/8	00	03	93
		68/7	00	06	76
		68/4	00	03	53
		68/3	00	06	31
		68/5	00	00	39
		68/6	00	00	92
		69/1	00	01	79
गुर्ला	कलवाचेर्ला	60/6	00	00	46
		60/7	00	01	87
		60/8	00	02	83
		60/11	00	02	42
		60/9	00	01	13
		60/3	00	00	17
		60/10	00	01	22
		62/4	00	00	10
		62/5	00	02	82
		62/6	00	01	46
		62/7	00	00	95
		62/8	00	03	56
		62/9	00	01	85
		29/14	00	03	99
		29/15	00	04	53
		29/13	00	00	81
		29/12	00	00	55
		29/11	00	00	54
		29/16	00	02	83

जिला:विजियानगरम राज्य: आंध्र प्रदेश					
मंडल का नाम	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे नम्बर	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
गुर्ला	कलवाचेर्ला	29/17	00	00	10
		29/10	00	02	71
		29/32	00	00	10
		29/9	00	02	55
		29/8	00	04	96
		29/3	00	04	22
		29/33	00	00	10
		29/2	00	02	68
		29/1	00	02	94
		30/21	00	00	60
		30/20	00	01	00
		30/19	00	01	04
		30/18	00	01	71
		30/14	00	00	38
		30/17	00	02	91
		30/16	00	03	14
		30/15	00	03	10
		30/6	00	03	63
		30/4	00	03	49
		30/3	00	01	54
		28/2	00	01	66
		28/1	00	04	22
		32/8	00	02	90
		32/7	00	00	23
		32/9	00	01	54
		32/10	00	01	94
		32/11	00	02	24
		32/12	00	00	10
		32/6	00	02	77
		32/5	00	00	45
		32/3	00	02	79
		32/2	00	04	43
		34/14	00	00	59
		34/10	00	00	58
		34/9	00	02	38
		34/8	00	01	36

जिला:विजियानगरम राज्य: आंध्र प्रदेश					
मंडल का नाम	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे नम्बर	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
गुर्ला	कलवाचेर्ला	34/7	00	01	60
		34/2	00	02	06
		34/1	00	04	34
		37/7	00	05	21
		37/4	00	05	61
		37/9	00	00	30
		37/10	00	00	35
		37/11	00	00	44
		37/2	00	00	10
		37/3	00	04	34
		37/12	00	04	24
		38	00	03	55
		39/6	00	00	47
		39/7	00	02	24
		39/5	00	08	87
		39/8	00	00	10
		39/3	00	00	29
		39/10	00	06	27
		39/11	00	02	64
		39/13	00	00	54
		39/12	00	04	73
		2/10	00	00	36
		1/3	00	20	37
		2/6	00	03	85
		2/7	00	05	89
गुर्ला	कोटागंड्रेडु	92/3	00	10	90
		86/1	00	00	42
		63/8	00	03	62
		63/9	00	00	31
		64/22	00	00	32
		64/21	00	01	49
		64/20	00	04	57
		64/15	00	15	90
		64/5	00	00	39
		64/3	00	02	62
		64/2	00	00	26

जिला:विजियानगरम राज्य: आंध्र प्रदेश					
मंडल का नाम	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे नम्बर	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
गुर्ला	कोटागंड्रेडु	65/5	00	08	61
		48/16	00	12	10
		48/17	00	03	74
		48/3	00	00	69
		48/1	00	05	73
		31/30	00	04	32
		31/23	00	06	01
		31/12	00	01	80
		31/11	00	03	52
		31/25	00	00	17
		31/9	00	00	12
		31/10	00	01	09
		31/4	00	01	91
		31/3	00	01	28
		31/2	00	00	10
		34/4	00	03	09
		34/5	00	00	97
		34/6	00	03	01
		34/3	00	02	59
		34/2	00	02	76
		34/1	00	10	80
गुर्ला	आनंदपुरम एंड बिट	194/2	00	07	78
		194/3	00	00	83
		194/4	00	00	68
		194/5	00	00	81
		194/6	00	01	48
		194/1	00	03	35
		195/5	00	00	67
		195/4	00	00	82
		195/3	00	00	34
		195/6	00	01	32
		195/7	00	02	51
		195/2	00	00	25
		195/10	00	17	62
		195/9	00	00	10
		195/11	00	00	47

जिला:विजियानगरम राज्य: आंध्र प्रदेश					
मंडल का नाम	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे नम्बर	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
गुर्ला	आनंदपुरम एंड बिट	197/18	00	00	10
		197/19	00	02	16
		197/15	00	00	62
		197/14	00	47	77
		197/13	00	01	32
		197/6	00	03	09
		197/9	00	01	33
		197/7	00	04	24
		197/5	00	00	32
		197/8	00	03	15
		197/1	00	11	74
		198/2	00	00	10
		200/4	00	18	00
		200/3	00	07	54
		200/1	00	02	23
		199/12	00	00	17
		199/9	00	17	00
		184/1	00	28	78
		184/6	00	01	07
कोताबलासा	नरापाम	10	00	01	93
		8/1	00	18	47
		4/3	00	08	70
		5/10	00	00	93
		5/16	00	07	37
		5/19	00	00	10
		91/1	00	08	28
		91/2	00	07	29
कोताबलासा	देवाड़ा	154/3	00	19	14
		152/2	00	00	93
		152/4	00	09	67
		152/5	00	06	47
		152/6	00	01	77
		155/1	00	02	52
		155/2	00	01	23
		155/7	00	00	50
		155/8	00	00	72

जिला:विजियानगरम राज्य: आंध्र प्रदेश					
मंडल का नाम	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे नम्बर	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
कोताबलासा	देवाड़ा	155/9	00	09	83
		157/2	00	00	72
		157/1	00	09	84
		157/6	00	05	14
		157/5	00	00	10
		157/8	00	03	40
		159/2	00	07	21
		176/1	00	01	17
		179/1	00	00	11
		180/1	00	01	60
		180/10	00	06	15
		180/11	00	06	89
		180/14	00	07	28
		180/16	00	01	36
		180/23	00	05	54
		180/22	00	05	22
		180/26	00	00	13
		180/19	00	03	33
		180/20	00	08	50
		180/29	00	00	29
		182/8	00	00	93
कोताबलासा	वीराभद्रापुरम	61/1	00	06	45
		61/2	00	00	53
		61/3	00	06	55
		61/4	00	07	02
		61/6	00	02	35
		61/13	00	07	15
		61/9	00	01	84
		61/10	00	01	63
		61/11	00	01	38
		61/12	00	01	90
		59/2	00	04	55
		59/7	00	11	10
		63/5	00	06	87
		63/6	00	06	16
		63/8	00	00	10

जिला:विजियानगरम राज्य: आंध्र प्रदेश					
मंडल का नाम	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे नम्बर	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
कोतावलासा	वीराभद्रापुरम	63/10	00	00	10
		63/15	00	06	71
		58/7	00	00	10
		64/3	00	00	10
		64/6	00	00	35
		65/1	00	05	35
		65/3	00	06	17
		65/4	00	00	15
		66/5	00	00	71
कोतावलासा	सुंदरय्यापेटा	4/19	00	18	65
		4/4	00	00	42
		4/5	00	01	28
		4/6	00	05	19
		4/14	00	05	09
		4/17	00	00	40
		4/16	00	01	01
		4/15	00	04	36
		4/21	00	04	59
		26/3	00	02	59
		26/2	00	06	28
		26/4	00	02	82
		7/23	00	00	60
		7/24	00	05	81
		7/19	00	00	96
		7/18	00	00	66
		7/26	00	01	89
		7/27	00	00	63
		7/35	00	00	62
		7/34	00	04	49
		7/36	00	04	43
		7/38	00	02	75
		7/17	00	00	29
		7/39	00	00	95
		7/15	00	01	09
		7/41	00	02	95
		7/40	00	00	57

जिला:विजियानगरम राज्य: आंध्र प्रदेश					
मंडल का नाम	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे नम्बर	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
कोताबलासा	सुंदरय्यापेटा	24/2	00	01	37
		24/3	00	00	88
		24/4	00	00	30
		24/1	00	01	15
		24/5	00	00	78
		24/7	00	00	30
		24/15	00	06	41
		24/28	00	01	85
		24/29	00	03	01
		24/27	00	00	64
		24/37	00	03	82
		24/39	00	00	10
		24/35	00	01	02
		24/36	00	00	76
		24/38	00	00	96
		20/4	00	00	17
		20/5	00	10	96
		20/9	00	00	10
		20/6	00	01	15
		20/7	00	00	82
		20/8	00	00	57
		22/1	00	01	38
		22/3	00	02	48
		21/1	00	02	78
		21/3	00	00	10
		21/2	00	08	69
		21/21	00	04	08
		21/27	00	02	80
		21/28	00	00	40
		21/30	00	03	75
		21/31	00	07	77
		21/38	00	00	33
		40/16	00	09	81
		40/18	00	00	21
		40/23	00	04	17
		40/28	00	00	10

जिला:विजियानगरम राज्य: आंध्र प्रदेश					
मंडल का नाम	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे नम्बर	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
कोतावलासा	सुंदरय्यापेटा	40/25	00	02	22
		40/27	00	02	08
		40/29	00	05	41
		41/20	00	00	21
		41/19	00	15	91
		41/22	00	00	10
		41/27	00	03	60
		41/28	00	00	64
		41/29	00	00	10
		42/3	00	00	10
		50/19	00	03	51
		50/23	00	00	49
		48/1	00	00	24
		48/2	00	03	12
		48/3	00	04	05
		48/4	00	00	37
		48/20	00	00	74
		48/19	00	06	34
कोतावलासा	चीपुरुवलासा	116	00	03	02
		113/4	00	03	50
		113/10	00	21	05
		112/2	00	06	35
		108/5	00	01	70
		108/6	00	07	45
		108/7	00	00	24
		108/19	00	00	15
		108/17	00	03	30
		108/18	00	00	10
		108/16	00	01	14
		108/15	00	04	06
		108/13	00	01	22
		108/12	00	00	15
		41/6	00	01	00
		41/23	00	00	86
		41/24	00	01	88
		41/16	00	00	10

जिला:विजियानगरम राज्य: आंध्र प्रदेश					
मंडल का नाम	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे नम्बर	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
कोतावलासा	चीपुरुवलासा	41/27	00	00	76
		41/29	00	03	95
		41/37	00	04	04
		41/36	00	00	51
		41/38	00	00	84
		42/13	00	00	92
		106/1	00	00	10
		106/2	00	02	37
		106/22	00	02	72
		106/19	00	01	32
		106/23	00	00	29
		106/24	00	00	65
		106/20	00	01	28
		106/17	00	00	10
		106/16	00	02	76
		106/29	00	01	12
		106/15	00	02	51
		106/37	00	02	90
		106/36	00	00	10
		106/38	00	01	69
		106/12	00	00	82
		106/41	00	02	01
		98/1	00	05	65
		98/2	00	01	51
		98/3	00	01	14
		98/7	00	00	52
		98/9	00	13	46
		98/6	00	00	38
		98/10	00	00	45
		98/11	00	02	53
		98/12	00	00	51
		98/13	00	04	28
		97/10	00	00	34
		97/1	00	07	55
		97/8	00	00	10
		97/9	00	01	16

जिला:विजियानगरम राज्य: आंध्र प्रदेश					
मंडल का नाम	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे नम्बर	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
कोतावलासा	चीपुरुवलासा	97/7	00	00	10
		97/11	00	03	66
		97/12	00	03	17
		97/13	00	01	91
		97/14	00	00	56
		97/20	00	00	10
		95/5	00	01	10
		95/4	00	00	61
		106/31	00	00	10
		106/25	00	00	10
		97/5	00	00	10
		41/15	00	00	10
		108/22	00	00	10
		106/11	00	00	10
		96/16	00	00	10
कोतावलासा	गुलिर्विदाडा	28/8	00	05	98
		27/2	00	00	42
		27/4	00	04	61
		27/7	00	15	43
		27/8	00	01	57
		27/9	00	00	93
		25/1	00	02	15
		25/3	00	10	31
		25/7	00	03	70
		25/5	00	00	86
		25/6	00	00	74
		25/9	00	03	12
		24/2	00	00	12
		24/3	00	00	92
		24/14	00	00	10
		24/13	00	02	32
		24/16	00	00	10
		24/17	00	04	20
		24/9	00	00	81
		38/1	00	00	30
		38/2	00	12	74

जिला:विजियानगरम राज्य: आंध्र प्रदेश					
मंडल का नाम	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे नम्बर	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
कोताबलासा	गुलिबिंदाडा	38/9	00	02	88
		38/7	00	00	10
		38/10	00	01	20
		38/8	00	10	91
		37/8	00	12	98
		37/7	00	00	10
		37/9	00	00	26
		37/11	00	00	29
		37/13	00	00	13
		37/14	00	06	68
		37/17	00	10	19
		36/7	00	01	30
		41/1	00	07	12
		41/2	00	00	24
		41/14	00	08	82
		41/18	00	00	68
		41/19	00	10	66
		44/33	00	07	16
		43/1	00	09	21
		43/3	00	04	32
		51/8	00	03	65
		51/10	00	00	95
		52/1	00	01	39
		52/2	00	13	48
		53/1	00	01	59
		55/8	00	12	45
		55/6	00	00	41
		55/7	00	00	23
		55/10	00	06	33
		55/11	00	02	30
		54/9	00	00	98
		54/11	00	06	38
		31/2	00	00	76
		61/11	00	02	39
		61/5	00	03	71
		61/15	00	02	56

जिला:विजियानगरम राज्य: आंध्र प्रदेश					
मंडल का नाम	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे नम्बर	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
कोतावलासा	गुलिर्विंदाडा	61/16	00	06	30
		60/3	00	04	48
		60/5	00	00	50
		60/4	00	01	83
		60/7	00	02	36
		60/6	00	01	65
		60/13	00	04	95
कोतावलासा	देंदेरु	3/1	00	01	34
		3/20	00	00	10
		3/22	00	03	82
		3/23	00	00	10
		3/27	00	04	42
		3/28	00	05	43
		3/26	00	02	12
		8/2	00	14	15
		7/1	00	03	18
		39/2	00	01	22
		39/11	00	06	90
		39/8	00	00	10
		39/9	00	04	92
		41/4	00	00	27
		41/14	00	08	47
		41/13	00	04	14
		41/15	00	01	37
		41/16	00	06	86
		46	00	28	31
		47/3	00	01	00
		47/8	00	21	61
		47/9	00	07	69
		47/11	00	09	83

जिला:विजियानगरम राज्य: आंध्र प्रदेश					
मंडल का नाम	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे नम्बर	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
कोताबलासा	संतापालेम	16/1	00	50	99
		16/2	00	34	09
		15/3	00	00	39
		19	00	39	35
		20	00	26	46
		25	00	29	88
		24	00	31	32

[फा. सं. आर-11025(11)252/2017-ओआर-I/ई-21033]

नोवस किन्डो, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 6th December, 2018

S.O. 1758.—Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, published in the Gazette of India No.36 Part-II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) dated 09.09.2017 vide S.O. Number 2102 dated 07.09.2017 issued under Sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), (hereinafter referred to as the said Act) the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land situated in Mandals:Gurla, Garividi, Kothavalasa,Chipurupalle and Chipurupalli of VizianagaramDistrictin Andhra Pradesh State, specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for the transportation of petroleum products from Paradip in the State of Odisha to Hyderabad in the State of Telangana by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited for implementing the "Paradip-Hyderabad Pipeline Project".

And whereas the copies of the Gazette were made available to the public. And whereas the Competent Authority has under Sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, has submitted his report of Central Government.

And whereas, the Central Government after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying the pipeline, has decided to acquire right of the user therein;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user of the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in the Central Government, vests on the date of publication of the declaration, in India Oil Corporation Limited, free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

DISTRICT : VIZIANAGARAM			STATE : ANDHRA PRADESH		
MANDAL	VILLAGE	SURVEY NO.	AREA		
			Hectare	Are	Sq. Mt.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
CHIPURUPALLE	PATTIKAYAVALLASA	197/17	00	00	12
		202/8	00	00	34
		202/9	00	01	34
		173/8	00	07	05
		173/7	00	05	67
		173/9	00	04	71

DISTRICT : VIZIANAGARAM			STATE : ANDHRA PRADESH		
MANDAL	VILLAGE	SURVEY NO.	AREA		
			Hectare	Are	Sq. Mt.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
CHIPURUPALLE	PATTIKAYAVALLASA	173/6	00	00	49
		173/5	00	07	43
		170/17	00	04	01
		170/16	00	00	88
		170/18	00	05	49
		170/19	00	05	25
		170/20	00	02	27
		170/22	00	01	07
		170/21	00	03	85
		170/7	00	02	11
		170/6	00	02	10
		170/5	00	03	80
		170/4	00	03	05
		167/18	00	00	14
		167/17	00	03	11
		167/12	00	00	10
		167/11	00	01	47
		167/10	00	03	43
		167/7	00	05	87
		167/3	00	00	10
		167/6	00	04	31
		167/5	00	05	76
		166/3	00	04	25
CHIPURUPALLE	PEDANADIPALLE	95/3	00	09	45
		95/2	00	03	24
		95/1	00	27	85
		86/2	00	30	43
		87/10	00	01	05
		87/11	00	00	73
		87/9	00	06	87
		87/13	00	01	00
		87/14	00	03	40
		87/15	00	03	30
		87/16	00	04	31
		87/17	00	04	45
		87/18	00	00	72
		53/1	00	00	36
		53/9	00	03	94
		53/11	00	15	53
		53/10	00	05	42
		55/1	00	02	12
		53/5	00	08	64
		55/3	00	06	74
		55/7	00	04	18
		55/6	00	01	13

DISTRICT : VIZIANAGARAM			STATE : ANDHRA PRADESH		
MANDAL	VILLAGE	SURVEY NO.	AREA		
			Hectare	Are	Sq. Mt.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
CHIPURUPALLE	PEDANADIPALLE	55/8	00	05	26
		55/10	00	07	30
		55/9	00	00	10
		56/1	00	00	60
		56/2	00	14	44
		56/3	00	02	70
		57	00	02	70
		69/1	00	06	04
		69/2	00	14	47
		69/3	00	03	42
		69/5	00	03	04
		69/6	00	03	69
		69/9	00	01	53
		71/6	00	08	11
		71/3	00	08	50
		72/2	00	13	72
		72/1	00	02	43
		72/4	00	11	53
		72/8	00	00	10
		72/7	00	08	68
		73/6	00	02	91
		73/5	00	09	94
		73/4	00	10	17
		73/3	00	01	99
CHIPURUPALLE	CHINANADIPALLI	43/1	00	05	58
		42/2	00	01	62
		42/7	00	04	68
		42/9	00	07	77
		42/10	00	08	90
		42/13	00	02	37
		42/12	00	05	18
		42/11	00	00	10
		39	00	16	83
		38/1	00	05	91
		38/5	00	00	10
		18/10	00	00	10
		18/11	00	01	22
		18/14	00	04	93
		18/15	00	00	10
		18/13	00	01	45
		18/16	00	06	66
		19/15	00	00	17
		19/16	00	01	13
		19/20	00	02	39
		19/21	00	02	22

DISTRICT : VIZIANAGARAM			STATE : ANDHRA PRADESH		
MANDAL	VILLAGE	SURVEY NO.	AREA		
			Hectare	Are	Sq. Mt.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
CHIPURUPALLE	CHINANADIPALLI	19/22	00	03	70
		19/23	00	01	64
		19/28	00	00	77
		19/27	00	02	99
		19/29	00	00	26
		19/30	00	01	42
		19/31	00	00	53
		19/26	00	02	43
		20/2	00	00	18
		21/6	00	03	86
		21/7	00	04	04
		21/8	00	00	22
		21/10	00	02	47
		21/11	00	00	41
		21/15	00	02	71
		21/12	00	00	36
		21/16	00	00	32
		21/17	00	13	86
		21/21	00	00	34
		21/20	00	00	10
		7/15	00	00	75
		25/1	00	07	96
		26/3	00	11	24
		26/2	00	28	92
		26/1	00	03	33
		27/1	00	10	96
		27/2	00	04	07
		27/9	00	01	40
		27/8	00	00	10
CHIPURUPALLI	ITKARLAPALLI	168/18	00	09	28
		168/22	00	00	13
		168/23	00	03	66
		168/30	00	01	45
		168/31	00	00	10
		168/27	00	03	99
		168/26	00	00	88
		168/28	00	00	60
		168/24	00	03	61
		168/25	00	00	10
		168/10	00	10	92
		169/7	00	00	36
		169/6	00	02	36
		169/2	00	05	74
		169/3	00	01	05
		169/4	00	00	26

DISTRICT : VIZIANAGARAM			STATE : ANDHRA PRADESH		
MANDAL	VILLAGE	SURVEY NO.	AREA		
			Hectare	Are	Sq. Mt.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
CHIPURUPALLI	ITKARLAPALLI	169/1	00	01	99
		166/14	00	01	39
		166/13	00	02	89
		166/15	00	00	81
		166/16	00	05	93
		166/4	00	00	10
		166/3	00	02	45
		166/2	00	01	51
		166/17	00	01	58
		166/1	00	00	22
		166/18	00	04	10
		165/14	00	02	07
		165/15	00	02	64
		165/16	00	02	19
		165/17	00	02	30
		165/6	00	07	09
		165/5	00	02	32
		165/18	00	00	10
		165/19	00	04	34
		165/20	00	04	40
		165/22	00	01	24
		164/24	00	06	61
		164/21	00	03	17
		164/20	00	02	88
		164/19	00	03	04
		164/18	00	03	08
		164/16	00	08	04
		156/26	00	16	66
		156/23	00	03	63
		156/22	00	01	32
		156/25	00	05	19
		156/13	00	06	94
		156/12	00	15	08
		156/11	00	00	50
		155/45	00	04	33
		155/23	00	02	19
		155/17	00	03	27
		155/16	00	02	05
		155/14	00	01	62
		154/7	00	00	32
		154/6	00	02	54
		154/5	00	03	77
		154/3	00	03	05
		154/2	00	04	23
		154/1	00	04	28
		153/20	00	00	10

DISTRICT : VIZIANAGARAM			STATE : ANDHRA PRADESH		
MANDAL	VILLAGE	SURVEY NO.	AREA		
			Hectare	Are	Sq. Mt.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
CHIPURUPALLI	ITKARLAPALLI	153/19	00	01	13
		153/18	00	02	50
		153/17	00	02	24
		153/16	00	02	71
		152/3	00	11	94
		150/13	00	07	19
		150/6	00	11	04
		150/7	00	01	82
		177/3	00	06	19
		177/2	00	16	64
		177/1	00	07	88
		178/1	00	03	90
		176/3	00	11	17
		176/2	00	07	61
		176/1	00	22	51
		147/3	00	34	43
CHIPURUPALLI	POTAYYAVALLASA	78/4	00	19	96
		78/3	00	21	48
		76/2	00	21	85
		76/1	00	02	34
		70/4	00	08	66
		72/2	00	22	74
		72/3	00	03	36
		72/4	00	04	13
CHIPURUPALLE	PARLA	154/15	00	29	21
		155/6	00	01	65
		163/2	00	04	50
		162/23	00	00	77
		162/22	00	00	43
		162/19	00	00	67
		162/18	00	00	95
		161/17	00	01	48
		161/16	00	03	05
		162/14	00	01	26
		162/13	00	00	81
		161/9	00	01	45
		162/10	00	00	86
		162/9	00	01	11
		161/8	00	00	77
		161/5	00	02	55
		161/4	00	02	71
		161/2	00	00	79
		161/1	00	07	54
		160/19	00	01	20

DISTRICT : VIZIANAGARAM			STATE : ANDHRA PRADESH		
MANDAL	VILLAGE	SURVEY NO.	AREA		
			Hectare	Are	Sq. Mt.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
CHIPURUPALLE	PARLA	160/20	00	01	17
		160/21	00	00	97
		160/14	00	00	79
		160/15	00	02	25
		160/9	00	01	19
		160/10	00	01	11
		160/5	00	01	83
		160/3	00	00	53
		160/4	00	02	78
		100/28	00	00	91
		100/26	00	00	92
		184/2	00	03	83
		184/1	00	03	78
		185/15	00	02	00
		185/16	00	03	05
		185/13	00	00	32
		185/12	00	04	98
		185/11	00	05	96
		185/4	00	03	07
		185/3	00	00	93
		185/2	00	00	82
		185/1	00	01	08
		189/18	00	00	50
		186	00	06	59
		189/12	00	05	75
		188/2	00	02	86
		188/5	00	00	38
		188/7	00	00	65
		188/8	00	00	48
		188/9	00	00	77
		188/1	00	05	42
		189/11	00	00	86
		191/17	00	05	08
		191/16	00	00	64
		191/14	00	01	55
		191/13	00	02	29
		191/12	00	01	15
		191/3	00	08	02
		192/19	00	02	17
		192/8	00	04	37
		192/18	00	00	53
		192/17	00	01	19
		192/11	00	02	97
		192/12	00	01	93
		192/10	00	03	28
		192/4	00	00	10

DISTRICT : VIZIANAGARAM			STATE : ANDHRA PRADESH		
MANDAL	VILLAGE	SURVEY NO.	AREA		
			Hectare	Are	Sq. Mt.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
CHIPURUPALLE	PARLA	192/3	00	00	12
		192/2	00	00	88
		192/13	00	01	71
		192/1	00	01	94
		193/3	00	00	16
		193/2	00	00	96
		193/1	00	00	64
		78/15	00	00	10
GARIVIDI	DUMMIDA	179/16	00	03	48
		179/12	00	07	06
		179/13	00	00	13
		179/10	00	01	21
		175/19	00	05	63
		176/10	00	01	57
		176/9	00	04	04
		176/8	00	04	72
		176/7	00	02	67
		176/6	00	09	87
		176/4	00	13	10
		60	00	03	47
		176/3	00	15	67
		165/4	00	10	39
		165/5	00	02	40
		165/2	00	00	12
		165/6	00	02	05
		165/7	00	14	22
		165/12	00	04	79
		165/13	00	00	10
		164/25	00	02	67
		164/31	00	04	86
		164/30	00	06	53
		164/29	00	02	96
		164/11	00	00	26
		163/5	00	00	26
		163/4	00	07	79
		163/2	00	00	10
		163/3	00	00	79
		69/16	00	04	20
		70/1	00	15	02
		70/5	00	04	29
		70/9	00	00	62
		70/6	00	00	10
		68/1	00	00	94
		67/7	00	02	32
		67/6	00	11	85

DISTRICT : VIZIANAGARAM			STATE : ANDHRA PRADESH		
MANDAL	VILLAGE	SURVEY NO.	AREA		
			Hectare	Are	Sq. Mt.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
GARIVIDI	DUMMIDA	66/6	00	01	18
		66/3	00	02	99
		66/1	00	07	80
		66/4	00	01	68
		85/5	00	00	51
		85/2	00	09	16
		85/3	00	00	66
		85/7	00	07	56
		85/9	00	01	49
		85/10	00	00	20
		85/8	00	04	61
		85/11	00	08	14
		85/13	00	02	01
		95/16	01	02	28
		95/15	00	02	32
		95/14	00	04	52
		95/17	00	01	10
		96/2	00	06	85
		96/3	00	02	13
		96/4	00	00	18
		96/8	00	04	27
		96/7	00	00	10
		96/9	00	05	67
		96/14	00	00	58
		96/13	00	05	57
		96/12	00	00	22
		96/19	00	09	01
		97/1	00	05	75
		97/2	00	05	20
		97/3	00	10	34
		101/11	00	02	82
		101/35	00	14	13
		101/36	00	02	09
		101/28	00	00	82
		101/29	00	00	10
		101/27	00	02	57
		101/26	00	01	94
		101/24	00	04	15
		101/23	00	02	16
		100/20	00	02	56
		100/19	00	00	14
		100/7	00	00	25
		100/8	00	03	84
		100/9	00	03	99
		100/11	00	00	16
		100/12	00	02	87

DISTRICT : VIZIANAGARAM			STATE : ANDHRA PRADESH		
MANDAL	VILLAGE	SURVEY NO.	AREA		
			Hectare	Are	Sq. Mt.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
GARIVIDI	DUMMIDA	107/27	00	02	63
		100/13	00	02	07
		107/28	00	02	47
		107/29	00	01	39
		107/18	00	00	52
		107/15	00	02	89
		107/16	00	01	77
		107/13	00	02	00
		107/12	00	03	64
		107/11	00	02	84
		130/19	00	00	10
		107/9	00	00	95
		130/14	00	10	58
		107/4	00	01	78
		107/3	00	05	34
		129/1	00	00	10
		108	00	24	54
		127/2	00	04	64
		127/3	00	04	74
GURLA	SADANANDAPURAM	73/8	00	00	88
		73/5	00	01	10
GURLA	NAGALLAVALASA	86/15	00	00	10
		87/20	00	06	21
		87/22	00	00	40
		87/21	00	01	65
		87/18	00	06	63
		87/19	00	00	30
		87/16	00	00	36
		87/25	00	00	84
		87/17	00	05	98
		87/2	00	03	25
		84/29	00	02	26
		84/31	00	00	59
		84/30	00	00	70
		84/27	00	00	27
		84/28	00	05	29
		84/25	00	02	85
		84/24	00	00	10
		82/1	00	05	54
		83/2	00	21	51
		83/5	00	01	26
		83/4	00	01	93
		83/3	00	01	39
		56	00	06	00

DISTRICT : VIZIANAGARAM			STATE : ANDHRA PRADESH		
MANDAL	VILLAGE	SURVEY NO.	AREA		
			Hectare	Are	Sq. Mt.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
GURLA	NAGALLAVALASA	54/13	00	08	77
		54/12	00	00	35
		55/11	00	01	30
		55/10	00	13	20
		55/9	00	00	94
		55/8	00	10	00
		55/12	00	01	67
		55/13	00	00	24
		43	00	03	37
		42/10	00	23	10
		42/6	00	01	30
		42/5	00	01	87
		41/14	00	04	24
		41/12	00	02	57
		41/11	00	02	26
		41/6	00	02	38
		41/1	00	02	69
		40/28	00	04	02
		40/23	00	02	35
		40/16	00	01	27
		40/15	00	00	90
		40/9	00	01	45
		40/8	00	00	43
		39/11	00	00	17
		39/8	00	00	10
		39/12	00	05	04
		39/22	00	00	45
		39/23	00	00	53
		39/13	00	01	80
		39/14	00	00	19
		39/5	00	02	66
		39/4	00	00	19
		39/3	00	01	59
		37/24	00	05	31
		37/15	00	04	94
		37/14	00	02	82
		37/13	00	02	65
		37/6	00	02	81
		37/5	00	01	24
		62/2	00	00	10
		62/1	00	02	45
		34/19	00	00	46
		34/15	00	00	78
		34/13	00	01	10
		34/10	00	00	55
		34/9	00	00	10

DISTRICT : VIZIANAGARAM			STATE : ANDHRA PRADESH		
MANDAL	VILLAGE	SURVEY NO.	AREA		
			Hectare	Are	Sq. Mt.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
GURLA	NAGALLAVALASA	65/11	00	03	21
		65/1	00	06	15
		65/9	00	03	50
		65/8	00	00	55
		65/7	00	08	21
		65/2	00	04	74
		65/6	00	02	31
		65/3	00	02	80
		29/1	00	03	02
		29/10	00	01	14
		29/11	00	04	34
		29/12	00	03	94
		29/13	00	01	40
		29/15	00	04	50
		29/16	00	05	26
		29/18	00	07	84
		29/17	00	00	49
		66/2	00	02	76
		66/3	00	01	75
		66/4	00	00	10
		66/1	00	00	91
GURLA	JAMMU	88/11	00	12	18
		90/3	00	08	63
		90/4	00	00	30
		90/2	00	04	74
		90/7	00	07	54
		90/6	00	01	08
		93/21	00	06	59
		93/22	00	02	74
		93/12	00	03	58
		93/24	00	07	63
		93/13	00	00	12
		93/9	00	01	03
		93/11	00	02	72
		93/10	00	04	18
		93/7	00	00	74
		93/5	00	04	89
		93/6	00	00	10
		95/20	00	00	10
		95/21	00	01	81
		95/22	00	06	45
		95/24	00	04	04
		95/23	00	00	81
		97/23	00	00	10
		97/22	00	04	73

DISTRICT : VIZIANAGARAM			STATE : ANDHRA PRADESH		
MANDAL	VILLAGE	SURVEY NO.	AREA		
			Hectare	Are	Sq. Mt.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
GURLA	JAMMU	97/12	00	03	53
		97/21	00	00	56
		97/11	00	01	39
		97/13	00	01	34
		97/10	00	00	10
		97/14	00	05	00
		97/15	00	01	19
		97/7	00	03	67
		97/6	00	05	08
		97/3	00	03	33
		97/2	00	00	54
		275/3	00	00	27
		275/2	00	01	38
		275/1	00	06	12
		275/10	00	00	93
		270/22	00	00	22
		270/23	00	02	83
		270/26	00	01	40
		270/24	00	00	10
		270/27	00	01	96
		270/28	00	05	52
		270/25	00	00	69
		270/10	00	01	73
		269/12	00	04	96
		269/11	00	01	05
		269/14	00	00	32
		269/10	00	04	62
		269/9	00	04	08
		269/8	00	00	30
		269/5	00	01	86
		269/7	00	01	52
		296/6	00	01	15
		269/4	00	00	10
		268/4	00	02	20
		268/3	00	02	79
		268/2	00	04	22
		268/1	00	04	40
		101/13	00	07	57
		113/2	00	09	84
		112/5	00	00	68
		112/8	00	07	47
		112/10	00	08	40
		112/9	00	03	09
		111/2	00	00	10
		111/1	00	05	56
		111/3	00	01	84

DISTRICT : VIZIANAGARAM			STATE : ANDHRA PRADESH		
MANDAL	VILLAGE	SURVEY NO.	AREA		
			Hectare	Are	Sq. Mt.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
GURLA	JAMMU	109/3	00	00	10
		109/5	00	00	50
		109/13	00	01	07
		109/12	00	03	09
		109/11	00	01	61
		109/10	00	01	10
		110/1	00	01	83
		108/14	00	01	08
		108/15	00	03	20
		108/18	00	00	28
		108/19	00	02	80
		108/12	00	00	10
		108/13	00	00	90
		108/20	00	04	17
		108/23	00	03	41
		108/24	00	08	79
		108/25	00	01	39
		107/35	00	04	59
		117/2	00	16	18
		117/1	00	10	16
		119/1	00	08	59
		118/9	00	01	13
		118/2	00	06	05
		126/36	00	03	37
		126/35	00	02	25
		126/34	00	02	70
		126/9	00	02	74
		126/8	00	00	10
		123/6	00	00	10
		123/5	00	00	68
		123/1	00	06	69
		123/2	00	00	10
		125	00	05	30
		151/11	00	01	50
		151/14	00	02	00
		151/15	00	00	40
		151/12	00	02	55
		151/10	00	01	70
		151/6	00	08	40
		152/8	00	02	23
		152/1	00	00	10
		182/25	00	00	10
		182/26	00	05	26
		182/27	00	00	45
		182/18	00	00	35
		182/19	00	02	05

DISTRICT : VIZIANAGARAM			STATE : ANDHRA PRADESH		
MANDAL	VILLAGE	SURVEY NO.	AREA		
			Hectare	Are	Sq. Mt.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
GURLA	JAMMU	182/17	00	02	27
		182/11	00	01	00
		182/9	00	00	10
		182/10	00	02	00
		182/12	00	02	71
		182/13	00	00	41
		183/19	00	00	72
		183/18	00	00	38
		183/17	00	00	10
		183/20	00	02	48
		183/21	00	04	95
		183/24	00	00	36
		183/22	00	01	39
		183/23	00	00	22
		183/7	00	00	92
		183/6	00	01	95
		183/5	00	01	33
		183/4	00	01	72
		183/3	00	01	55
		183/2	00	06	47
		179/12	00	01	14
		179/13	00	04	71
		179/11	00	02	55
		179/10	00	02	37
		179/2	00	02	35
		179/1	00	02	94
		178/24	00	01	52
		178/23	00	01	44
		178/22	00	01	62
		178/4	00	00	10
		178/3	00	04	29
		178/2	00	00	52
		178/1	00	02	19
		176/31	00	00	10
		176/30	00	10	89
		176/1	00	05	82
		175/23	00	00	15
		175/20	00	06	34
		175/19	00	01	90
		197/19	00	06	76
		197/20	00	04	79
		197/30	00	00	89
		197/29	00	00	69
		197/28	00	00	73
		197/27	00	00	28
		197/26	00	00	39

DISTRICT : VIZIANAGARAM			STATE : ANDHRA PRADESH		
MANDAL	VILLAGE	SURVEY NO.	AREA		
			Hectare	Are	Sq. Mt.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
GURLA	JAMMU	197/25	00	00	36
		197/24	00	00	25
		197/23	00	03	85
		196/19	00	14	35
		196/25	00	09	19
		196/20	00	00	66
		196/21	00	01	55
		196/24	00	00	20
		196/23	00	00	35
		196/22	00	00	54
		209/2	00	01	99
		211/19	00	01	71
		211/18	00	00	40
		211/7	00	13	43
		211/17	00	00	16
		211/6	00	00	10
		211/8	00	00	19
		211/16	00	00	10
		211/10	00	02	51
		211/9	00	02	22
		211/11	00	02	81
		211/12	00	02	57
		211/15	00	00	30
		211/14	00	00	61
		211/13	00	02	15
		216/4	00	04	95
		216/3	00	00	14
		214/12	00	00	10
		214/11	00	00	65
		214/10	00	01	03
		214/9	00	04	80
		214/7	00	00	28
		214/8	00	07	49
GURLA	GARIDA	99/23	00	02	04
		99/24	00	02	68
		99/25	00	01	33
		99/26	00	03	58
		99/17	00	01	92
		99/27	00	02	53
		99/28	00	02	43
		99/29	00	02	43
		99/15	00	01	92
		99/14	00	04	31
		99/13	00	00	11
		99/1	00	07	92

DISTRICT : VIZIANAGARAM			STATE : ANDHRA PRADESH		
MANDAL	VILLAGE	SURVEY NO.	AREA		
			Hectare	Are	Sq. Mt.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
GURLA	GARIDA	76/6	00	05	45
		76/7	00	00	55
		76/9	00	15	63
		75/14	00	01	83
		75/12	00	03	61
		75/13	00	00	62
		75/11	00	05	60
		75/1	00	00	16
		79/15	00	00	10
		79/14	00	02	06
		79/12	00	01	94
		79/11	00	00	10
		80/20	00	06	96
		80/18	00	00	32
		80/12	00	02	90
		80/13	00	03	31
		80/5	00	02	65
		80/4	00	05	34
		80/2	00	01	05
		31/8	00	02	10
		31/7	00	00	93
		32/19	00	00	10
		32/18	00	01	46
		32/17	00	02	45
		32/16	00	01	32
		30/20	00	00	60
		30/19	00	00	10
		30/16	00	02	65
		30/15	00	02	68
		30/14	00	00	10
		30/6	00	01	19
		30/7	00	09	41
		30/5	00	01	26
		30/4	00	02	33
		30/3	00	00	85
		34/34	00	00	98
		34/32	00	01	73
		34/31	00	01	74
		34/23	00	02	10
		34/22	00	00	20
		34/24	00	01	59
		34/25	00	00	10
		34/14	00	00	73
		34/15	00	01	15
		34/16	00	00	19
		34/9	00	01	53

DISTRICT : VIZIANAGARAM			STATE : ANDHRA PRADESH		
MANDAL	VILLAGE	SURVEY NO.	AREA		
			Hectare	Are	Sq. Mt.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
GURLA	GARIDA	34/8	00	01	31
		34/4	00	03	33
		34/2	00	01	68
		34/3	00	00	21
		35/2	00	00	10
		35/5	00	00	54
		35/6	00	00	81
		35/8	00	01	09
		35/7	00	00	21
		35/9	00	00	66
		35/10	00	00	56
		35/11	00	00	49
		35/12	00	02	35
		35/13	00	01	41
		35/14	00	00	48
		35/17	00	00	10
		35/32	00	02	49
		35/34	00	01	81
		35/35	00	00	35
		35/31	00	00	10
		12/12	00	00	30
		12/13	00	00	10
		12/11	00	01	77
		12/10	00	02	80
		12/9	00	02	59
		12/7	00	03	92
		12/6	00	03	00
		12/5	00	05	66
		7/10	00	04	82
		7/9	00	04	37
		7/24	00	01	46
		7/23	00	00	99
		7/22	00	00	32
		7/21	00	00	14
		7/20	00	00	25
		7/19	00	00	62
		7/11	00	06	94
		7/12	00	02	64
		7/13	00	05	21
		7/14	00	00	10
		7/15	00	00	10
		6/19	00	06	93
		6/20	00	05	10
		6/21	00	05	05
		6/22	00	05	44
		6/23	00	05	47

DISTRICT : VIZIANAGARAM			STATE : ANDHRA PRADESH		
MANDAL	VILLAGE	SURVEY NO.	AREA		
			Hectare	Are	Sq. Mt.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
GURLA	GARIDA	6/24	00	02	81
		3/3	00	01	92
		3/9	00	00	20
		3/8	00	01	55
		3/7	00	02	99
		3/6	00	07	20
		3/5	00	02	80
		3/11	00	04	00
		3/12	00	00	10
		2/8	00	08	95
		2/4	00	07	65
		2/5	00	06	16
		2/6	00	01	12
		2/12	00	00	10
		2/13	00	11	70
GURLA	GORLAPETA_JAGANADHAPURAM	23/2	00	01	62
		23/21	00	03	87
		23/20	00	00	58
		23/18	00	01	14
		23/17	00	02	76
		23/16	00	04	17
		23/10	00	02	20
		23/13	00	01	19
		23/12	00	02	29
		23/11	00	02	10
		23/9	00	01	11
		22/12	00	08	39
		22/26	00	00	18
		22/25	00	00	73
		22/13	00	02	67
		22/24	00	02	60
		22/23	00	03	65
		22/18	00	05	75
		18/21	00	00	19
		18/23	00	00	40
		18/22	00	03	34
		13/13	00	03	81
		14/8	00	02	90
		14/7	00	05	42
		14/6	00	07	63
		14/3	00	08	11
		14/2	00	10	31
		14/1	00	00	59
		15/1	00	07	77
		11/16	00	02	57

DISTRICT : VIZIANAGARAM			STATE : ANDHRA PRADESH		
MANDAL	VILLAGE	SURVEY NO.	AREA		
			Hectare	Are	Sq. Mt.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
GURLA	GORLAPETA_JAGANADHAPURAM	11/15	00	21	61
		11/14	00	00	10
GURLA	KELLA	34/1	00	03	30
		33/2	00	30	05
		7	00	41	17
		8/18	00	02	52
		8/21	00	19	06
		8/25	00	08	32
		8/24	00	00	87
		8/20	00	06	85
		8/19	00	00	29
		13/23	00	00	20
		13/22	00	08	90
		13/21	00	00	57
		13/20	00	04	87
		13/17	00	09	30
		13/16	00	03	39
		13/15	00	05	38
		13/1	00	04	38
		13/2	00	00	10
		347/20	00	05	56
		346/2	00	07	69
		346/1	00	00	45
		346/3	00	11	01
		346/4	00	11	90
		346/7	00	00	65
		346/6	00	01	72
		346/5	00	06	57
		346/8	00	01	20
		14/10	00	06	47
		14/9	00	00	10
GURLA	GOSADA	24/16	00	00	10
		24/17	00	08	46
		24/18	00	04	21
		24/20	00	00	86
		24/19	00	06	71
		24/8	00	02	96
		24/9	00	04	49
		24/10	00	02	36
		25/1	00	01	38
		21/14	00	03	00
		21/10	00	07	07
		21/9	00	01	42
		21/8	00	00	10

DISTRICT : VIZIANAGARAM			STATE : ANDHRA PRADESH		
MANDAL	VILLAGE	SURVEY NO.	AREA		
			Hectare	Are	Sq. Mt.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
GURLA	GOSADA	21/5	00	01	98
		21/6	00	02	00
		21/1	00	04	91
		20/12	00	03	88
		20/10	00	04	42
		20/9	00	01	37
		20/5	00	03	39
		19/2	00	05	61
		19/1	00	13	54
		19/4	00	00	56
		16/1	00	07	51
		16/5	00	03	28
		16/3	00	06	70
		16/4	00	00	10
		15/6	00	05	30
		15/5	00	01	83
		15/3	00	00	15
		15/8	00	07	34
		15/9	00	04	40
		15/15	00	00	25
		15/14	00	01	49
		15/12	00	00	89
		57/5	00	03	16
		57/6	00	03	40
		57/7	00	03	56
		57/10	00	01	50
		57/12	00	04	04
		57/9	00	01	27
		57/13	00	05	05
		57/14	00	00	29
		64/2	00	01	28
		64/5	00	05	23
		64/8	00	05	46
		65/1	00	10	72
		65/2	00	11	90
		66/3	00	04	68
		66/2	00	00	10
		66/4	00	02	67
		66/5	00	04	73
		66/6	00	04	15
		66/17	00	00	90
		66/16	00	04	67
		66/15	00	00	90
		66/13	00	01	73
		68/9	00	03	08
		68/8	00	03	93

DISTRICT : VIZIANAGARAM			STATE : ANDHRA PRADESH		
MANDAL	VILLAGE	SURVEY NO.	AREA		
			Hectare	Are	Sq. Mt.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
GURLA	GOSADA	68/7	00	06	76
		68/4	00	03	53
		68/3	00	06	31
		68/5	00	00	39
		68/6	00	00	92
		69/1	00	01	79
GURLA	KALAVACHERLA	60/6	00	00	46
		60/7	00	01	87
		60/8	00	02	83
		60/11	00	02	42
		60/9	00	01	13
		60/3	00	00	17
		60/10	00	01	22
		62/4	00	00	10
		62/5	00	02	82
		62/6	00	01	46
		62/7	00	00	95
		62/8	00	03	56
		62/9	00	01	85
		29/14	00	03	99
		29/15	00	04	53
		29/13	00	00	81
		29/12	00	00	55
		29/11	00	00	54
		29/16	00	02	83
		29/17	00	00	10
		29/10	00	02	71
		29/32	00	00	10
		29/9	00	02	55
		29/8	00	04	96
		29/3	00	04	22
		29/33	00	00	10
		29/2	00	02	68
		29/1	00	02	94
		30/21	00	00	60
		30/20	00	01	00
		30/19	00	01	04
		30/18	00	01	71
		30/14	00	00	38
		30/17	00	02	91
		30/16	00	03	14
		30/15	00	03	10
		30/6	00	03	63
		30/4	00	03	49
		30/3	00	01	54

DISTRICT : VIZIANAGARAM			STATE : ANDHRA PRADESH		
MANDAL	VILLAGE	SURVEY NO.	AREA		
			Hectare	Are	Sq. Mt.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
GURLA	KALAVACHERLA	28/2	00	01	66
		28/1	00	04	22
		32/8	00	02	90
		32/7	00	00	23
		32/9	00	01	54
		32/10	00	01	94
		32/11	00	02	24
		32/12	00	00	10
		32/6	00	02	77
		32/5	00	00	45
		32/3	00	02	79
		32/2	00	04	43
		34/14	00	00	59
		34/10	00	00	58
		34/9	00	02	38
		34/8	00	01	36
		34/7	00	01	60
		34/2	00	02	06
		34/1	00	04	34
		37/7	00	05	21
		37/4	00	05	61
		37/9	00	00	30
		37/10	00	00	35
		37/11	00	00	44
		37/2	00	00	10
		37/3	00	04	34
		37/12	00	04	24
		38	00	03	55
		39/6	00	00	47
		39/7	00	02	24
		39/5	00	08	87
		39/8	00	00	10
		39/3	00	00	29
		39/10	00	06	27
		39/11	00	02	64
		39/13	00	00	54
		39/12	00	04	73
		2/10	00	00	36
		1/3	00	20	37
		2/6	00	03	85
		2/7	00	05	89
GURLA	KOTTA GANDREDU	92/3	00	10	90
		86/1	00	00	42
		63/8	00	03	62
		63/9	00	00	31

DISTRICT : VIZIANAGARAM			STATE : ANDHRA PRADESH		
MANDAL	VILLAGE	SURVEY NO.	AREA		
			Hectare	Are	Sq. Mt.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
GURLA	KOTTA GANDREDU	64/22	00	00	32
		64/21	00	01	49
		64/20	00	04	57
		64/15	00	15	90
		64/5	00	00	39
		64/3	00	02	62
		64/2	00	00	26
		65/5	00	08	61
		48/16	00	12	10
		48/17	00	03	74
		48/3	00	00	69
		48/1	00	05	73
		31/30	00	04	32
		31/23	00	06	01
		31/12	00	01	80
		31/11	00	03	52
		31/25	00	00	17
		31/9	00	00	12
		31/10	00	01	09
		31/4	00	01	91
		31/3	00	01	28
		31/2	00	00	10
		34/4	00	03	09
		34/5	00	00	97
		34/6	00	03	01
		34/3	00	02	59
		34/2	00	02	76
		34/1	00	10	80
GURLA	ANANDAPURAM END BIT	194/2	00	07	78
		194/3	00	00	83
		194/4	00	00	68
		194/5	00	00	81
		194/6	00	01	48
		194/1	00	03	35
		195/5	00	00	67
		195/4	00	00	82
		195/3	00	00	34
		195/6	00	01	32
		195/7	00	02	51
		195/2	00	00	25
		195/10	00	17	62
		195/9	00	00	10
		195/11	00	00	47
		197/18	00	00	10
		197/19	00	02	16

DISTRICT : VIZIANAGARAM			STATE : ANDHRA PRADESH		
MANDAL	VILLAGE	SURVEY NO.	AREA		
			Hectare	Are	Sq. Mt.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
GURLA	ANANDAPURAM END BIT	197/15	00	00	62
		197/14	00	47	77
		197/13	00	01	32
		197/6	00	03	09
		197/9	00	01	33
		197/7	00	04	24
		197/5	00	00	32
		197/8	00	03	15
		197/1	00	11	74
		198/2	00	00	10
		200/4	00	18	00
		200/3	00	07	54
		200/1	00	02	23
		199/12	00	00	17
		199/9	00	17	00
		184/1	00	28	78
		184/6	00	01	07
KOTHAVALASA	NARAPAM	10	00	01	93
		8/1	00	18	47
		4/3	00	08	70
		5/10	00	00	93
		5/16	00	07	37
		5/19	00	00	10
		91/1	00	08	28
		91/2	00	07	29
KOTHAVALASA	DEVADA	154/3	00	19	14
		152/2	00	00	93
		152/4	00	09	67
		152/5	00	06	47
		152/6	00	01	77
		155/1	00	02	52
		155/2	00	01	23
		155/7	00	00	50
		155/8	00	00	72
		155/9	00	09	83
		157/2	00	00	72
		157/1	00	09	84
		157/6	00	05	14
		157/5	00	00	10
		157/8	00	03	40
		159/2	00	07	21
		176/1	00	01	17
		179/1	00	00	11
		180/1	00	01	60

DISTRICT : VIZIANAGARAM			STATE : ANDHRA PRADESH		
MANDAL	VILLAGE	SURVEY NO.	AREA		
			Hectare	Are	Sq. Mt.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
KOTHAVALASA	DEVADA	180/10	00	06	15
		180/11	00	06	89
		180/14	00	07	28
		180/16	00	01	36
		180/23	00	05	54
		180/22	00	05	22
		180/26	00	00	13
		180/19	00	03	33
		180/20	00	08	50
		180/29	00	00	29
		182/8	00	00	93
KOTHAVALASA	VIRABHADRA PURAM	61/1	00	06	45
		61/2	00	00	53
		61/3	00	06	55
		61/4	00	07	02
		61/6	00	02	35
		61/13	00	07	15
		61/9	00	01	84
		61/10	00	01	63
		61/11	00	01	38
		61/12	00	01	90
		59/2	00	04	55
		59/7	00	11	10
		63/5	00	06	87
		63/6	00	06	16
		63/8	00	00	10
		63/10	00	00	10
		63/15	00	06	71
		58/7	00	00	10
		64/3	00	00	10
		64/6	00	00	35
		65/1	00	05	35
		65/3	00	06	17
		65/4	00	00	15
		66/5	00	00	71
KOTHAVALASA	SUNDARAYYA PETA	4/19	00	18	65
		4/4	00	00	42
		4/5	00	01	28
		4/6	00	05	19
		4/14	00	05	09
		4/17	00	00	40
		4/16	00	01	01
		4/15	00	04	36
		4/21	00	04	59

DISTRICT : VIZIANAGARAM			STATE : ANDHRA PRADESH		
MANDAL	VILLAGE	SURVEY NO.	AREA		
			Hectare	Are	Sq. Mt.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
KOTHAVALASA	SUNDARAYYA PETA	26/3	00	02	59
		26/2	00	06	28
		26/4	00	02	82
		7/23	00	00	60
		7/24	00	05	81
		7/19	00	00	96
		7/18	00	00	66
		7/26	00	01	89
		7/27	00	00	63
		7/35	00	00	62
		7/34	00	04	49
		7/36	00	04	43
		7/38	00	02	75
		7/17	00	00	29
		7/39	00	00	95
		7/15	00	01	09
		7/41	00	02	95
		7/40	00	00	57
		24/2	00	01	37
		24/3	00	00	88
		24/4	00	00	30
		24/1	00	01	15
		24/5	00	00	78
		24/7	00	00	30
		24/15	00	06	41
		24/28	00	01	85
		24/29	00	03	01
		24/27	00	00	64
		24/37	00	03	82
		24/39	00	00	10
		24/35	00	01	02
		24/36	00	00	76
		24/38	00	00	96
		20/4	00	00	17
		20/5	00	10	96
		20/9	00	00	10
		20/6	00	01	15
		20/7	00	00	82
		20/8	00	00	57
		22/1	00	01	38
		22/3	00	02	48
		21/1	00	02	78
		21/3	00	00	10
		21/2	00	08	69
		21/21	00	04	08
		21/27	00	02	80

DISTRICT : VIZIANAGARAM			STATE : ANDHRA PRADESH		
MANDAL	VILLAGE	SURVEY NO.	AREA		
			Hectare	Are	Sq. Mt.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
KOTHAVALASA	SUNDARAYYA PETA	21/28	00	00	40
		21/30	00	03	75
		21/31	00	07	77
		21/38	00	00	33
		40/16	00	09	81
		40/18	00	00	21
		40/23	00	04	17
		40/28	00	00	10
		40/25	00	02	22
		40/27	00	02	08
		40/29	00	05	41
		41/20	00	00	21
		41/19	00	15	91
		41/22	00	00	10
		41/27	00	03	60
		41/28	00	00	64
		41/29	00	00	10
		42/3	00	00	10
		50/19	00	03	51
		50/23	00	00	49
		48/1	00	00	24
		48/2	00	03	12
		48/3	00	04	05
		48/4	00	00	37
		48/20	00	00	74
		48/19	00	06	34
KOTHAVALASA	CHIPURUVALASA	116	00	03	02
		113/4	00	03	50
		113/10	00	21	05
		112/2	00	06	35
		108/5	00	01	70
		108/6	00	07	45
		108/7	00	00	24
		108/19	00	00	15
		108/17	00	03	30
		108/18	00	00	10
		108/16	00	01	14
		108/15	00	04	06
		108/13	00	01	22
		108/12	00	00	15
		41/6	00	01	00
		41/23	00	00	86
		41/24	00	01	88
		41/16	00	00	10
		41/27	00	00	76

DISTRICT : VIZIANAGARAM			STATE : ANDHRA PRADESH		
MANDAL	VILLAGE	SURVEY NO.	AREA		
			Hectare	Are	Sq. Mt.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
KOTHAVALASA	CHIPURUVALASA	41/29	00	03	95
		41/37	00	04	04
		41/36	00	00	51
		41/38	00	00	84
		42/13	00	00	92
		106/1	00	00	10
		106/2	00	02	37
		106/22	00	02	72
		106/19	00	01	32
		106/23	00	00	29
		106/24	00	00	65
		106/20	00	01	28
		106/17	00	00	10
		106/16	00	02	76
		106/29	00	01	12
		106/15	00	02	51
		106/37	00	02	90
		106/36	00	00	10
		106/38	00	01	69
		106/12	00	00	82
		106/41	00	02	01
		98/1	00	05	65
		98/2	00	01	51
		98/3	00	01	14
		98/7	00	00	52
		98/9	00	13	46
		98/6	00	00	38
		98/10	00	00	45
		98/11	00	02	53
		98/12	00	00	51
		98/13	00	04	28
		97/10	00	00	34
		97/1	00	07	55
		97/8	00	00	10
		97/9	00	01	16
		97/7	00	00	10
		97/11	00	03	66
		97/12	00	03	17
		97/13	00	01	91
		97/14	00	00	56
		97/20	00	00	10
		95/5	00	01	10
		95/4	00	00	61
		106/31	00	00	10
		106/25	00	00	10
		97/5	00	00	10

DISTRICT : VIZIANAGARAM			STATE : ANDHRA PRADESH		
MANDAL	VILLAGE	SURVEY NO.	AREA		
			Hectare	Are	Sq. Mt.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
KOTHAVALASA	CHIPURUVALASA	41/15	00	00	10
		108/22	00	00	10
		106/11	00	00	10
		96/16	00	00	10
KOTHAVALASA	GULIVINDADA	28/8	00	05	98
		27/2	00	00	42
		27/4	00	04	61
		27/7	00	15	43
		27/8	00	01	57
		27/9	00	00	93
		25/1	00	02	15
		25/3	00	10	31
		25/7	00	03	70
		25/5	00	00	86
		25/6	00	00	74
		25/9	00	03	12
		24/2	00	00	12
		24/3	00	00	92
		24/14	00	00	10
		24/13	00	02	32
		24/16	00	00	10
		24/17	00	04	20
		24/9	00	00	81
		38/1	00	00	30
		38/2	00	12	74
		38/9	00	02	88
		38/7	00	00	10
		38/10	00	01	20
		38/8	00	10	91
		37/8	00	12	98
		37/7	00	00	10
		37/9	00	00	26
		37/11	00	00	29
		37/13	00	00	13
		37/14	00	06	68
		37/17	00	10	19
		36/7	00	01	30
		41/1	00	07	12
		41/2	00	00	24
		41/14	00	08	82
		41/18	00	00	68
		41/19	00	10	66
		44/33	00	07	16
		43/1	00	09	21
		43/3	00	04	32

DISTRICT : VIZIANAGARAM			STATE : ANDHRA PRADESH		
MANDAL	VILLAGE	SURVEY NO.	AREA		
			Hectare	Are	Sq. Mt.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
KOTHAVALASA	GULIVINDADA	51/8	00	03	65
		51/10	00	00	95
		52/1	00	01	39
		52/2	00	13	48
		53/1	00	01	59
		55/8	00	12	45
		55/6	00	00	41
		55/7	00	00	23
		55/10	00	06	33
		55/11	00	02	30
		54/9	00	00	98
		54/11	00	06	38
		31/2	00	00	76
		61/11	00	02	39
		61/5	00	03	71
		61/15	00	02	56
		61/16	00	06	30
		60/3	00	04	48
		60/5	00	00	50
		60/4	00	01	83
		60/7	00	02	36
		60/6	00	01	65
		60/13	00	04	95
KOTTAVALASA	DANDERU	3/1	00	01	34
		3/20	00	00	10
		3/22	00	03	82
		3/23	00	00	10
		3/27	00	04	42
		3/28	00	05	43
		3/26	00	02	12
		8/2	00	14	15
		7/1	00	03	18
		39/2	00	01	22
		39/11	00	06	90
		39/8	00	00	10
		39/9	00	04	92
		41/4	00	00	27
		41/14	00	08	47
		41/13	00	04	14
		41/15	00	01	37
		41/16	00	06	86
		46	00	28	31
		47/3	00	01	00
		47/8	00	21	61
		47/9	00	07	69

DISTRICT : VIZIANAGARAM			STATE : ANDHRA PRADESH		
MANDAL	VILLAGE	SURVEY NO.	AREA		
			Hectare	Are	Sq. Mt.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
KOTTAVALASA	DANDERU	47/11	00	09	83
KOTHAVALASA	SANTAPALEM	16/1	00	50	99
		16/2	00	34	09
		15/3	00	00	39
		19	00	39	35
		20	00	26	46
		25	00	29	88
		24	00	31	32

[F. No. R-11025(11)252/2017/OR-I/E-21033]

NOAS KINDO, Under Secy.

शुद्धि – पत्र

नई दिल्ली, 7 दिसम्बर, 2018

का. आ.1759 .—पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइंस (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केंद्र सरकार पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय में भारत सरकार की अधिसूचना के का. आ. संख्या 186 दिनांक 30/01/2018, भारत के साप्ताहिक राजपत्र संख्या 5, दिनांक 28/01/2018 से 03/02/2018 के भाग II, धारा 3, उप-धारा (ii) में 1087-1088 पृष्ठ पर प्रकाशित, में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करता है अर्थात्: —

उक्त अधिसूचना में,

"केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि लोक हित में यह आवश्यक है कि हल्दिया - बरौनी पाइपलाइन पारियोजना के अन्तर्गत पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों के परिवहन हेतु पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य के हल्दिया रिफ़ाइनरी से बिहार राज्य के बरौनी रिफ़ाइनरी तक इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;" और

"श्री विश्वनाथ समाजदार, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, (पाइपलाइन डिवीजन), 18" हल्दिया बरौनी प्रॉडक्ट पाइपलाइन, डाकघर – दुईल्या, आन्दुल – मौरी, मौरीग्राम, हावड़ा -711302 (पश्चिम बंगाल) "

संख्याओं और शब्दों के स्थान पर,

"केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक कि कच्चे तेल के परिवहन के लिए एक पाइपलाइन, हल्दिया-बरौनी पाइपलाइन सिस्टम्स परियोजना के तहत, पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य में हल्दिया से बिहार राज्य में बरौनी तक, इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए" और

"श्री विश्वनाथ समझदार, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, हल्दिया-बरौनी पाइपलाइन सिस्टम्स परियोजना, डाकघर – दुईल्या, आन्दुल – मौरी, मौरीग्राम, हावड़ा -711302 (पश्चिम बंगाल)" पढ़ा जाए।

[फा. सं. आर-11025(11)22/2018-ओ.आर-I/ई-27779]

नोवस किन्डो, अवर सचिव

ERRATUMNew Delhi, the 7th December, 2018

S.O.1759 .— In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, S. O. number 186 dated 30/01/2018, published at page 1090 in Part II, section 3, Sub-section (ii) of the weekly Gazette of India No.5, dated 28/01/2018 to 03/02/2018, namely:-

In the said notification, for the numbers and words,

“Whereas, it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of Petroleum Products from Haldia Refinery in the state of West Bengal to Barauni Refinery in the State of Bihar a pipeline should be laid by Indian Oil Corporation Limited” and

“Shri Biswanath Samajder, Competent Authority, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Pipeline Division, 18” Haldia Barauni Product Pipeline, P.O. Duilya, Andul-Mouri, Mourigram, Howrah-711302(West Bengal)”

the numbers and words,

“Whereas, it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of crude oil, a pipeline from Haldia in the state of West Bengal to Barauni in the State of Bihar under Haldia-Barauni Pipeline Systems Project, should be laid by Indian Oil Corporation Limited” and

“Shri Biswanath Samajder, Competent Authority, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Haldia-Barauni Pipeline Systems Project, P.O. Duilya, Andul-Mouri, Mourigram, Howrah-711302 (West Bengal)”

shall be substituted.

[F. No. R-11025(11)22/2018-OR-I/E-27779]

NOAS KINDO, Under Secy.

शुद्धि-पत्र

नई दिल्ली, 7 दिसम्बर, 2018

का. आ.1760 .— पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइंस (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 कि उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केंद्र सरकार पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय में भारत सरकार की अधिसूचना के का. आ. संख्या 187 दिनांक 30/01/2018, भारत के साप्ताहिक राजपत्र संख्या 5, दिनांक 28/01/2018 से 03/02/2018 के भाग II, धारा 3, उपधारा (ii) में 1092 पृष्ठ पर प्रकाशित, में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करता है अर्थात्: -

उक्त अधिसूचना में,

"केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि लोक हित में यह आवश्यक है कि हल्दिया - बरौनी पाइपलाइन पारियोजना के अन्तर्गत पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों के परिवहन हेतु पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य के हल्दिया रिफ़ाइनरी से बिहार राज्य के बरौनी रिफ़ाइनरी तक इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन विद्यार्ई जानी चाहिए; "और

"श्री विश्वनाथ समाजदार, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, (पाइपलाइन डिवीजन), 18" हल्दिया बरौनी प्रॉडक्ट पाइपलाइन, डाकघर - दुईल्या, आन्दुल - मौरी, मौरीग्राम, हावड़ा -711302 (पश्चिम बंगाल) "

संख्याओं और शब्दों के स्थान पर,

"केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक कि कच्चे तेल के परिवहन के लिए एक पाइपलाइन, हल्दिया-बरौनी पाइपलाइन सिस्टम्स परियोजना के तहत, पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य में हल्दिया से बिहार राज्य में बरौनी तक, इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन विद्यार्ई जानी चाहिए" और

"श्री विश्वनाथ समझदार, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, हल्दिया-बरौनी पाइपलाइन सिस्टम्स परियोजना, डाकघर - दुईल्या, आन्दुल - मौरी, मौरीग्राम, हावड़ा -711302 (पश्चिम बंगाल)"

पढ़ा जाए।

[फा. सं. आर-11025(11)22/2018-ओ.आर-I/ई-27779]

नोवस किन्डो, अवर सचिव

ERRATUM

New Delhi, the 7th December, 2018

S.O.1760 .—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, S. O. number 187 dated 30/01/2018, published at page 1152 in part II, section 3, sub-section (ii) of the weekly Gazette of India No. 5, dated 28/01/2018 to 03/02/2018, namely:-

In the said notification, for the numbers and words,

“Whereas, it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of Petroleum Products from Haldia Refinery in the state of West Bengal to Barauni Refinery in the State of Bihar a pipeline should be laid by Indian Oil Corporation Limited” and

“Shri Biswanath Samajder, Competent Authority, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Pipeline Division, 18” Haldia Barauni Product Pipeline, P.O. Duilya, Andul-Mouri, Mourigram, Howrah-711302 (West Bengal)”

the numbers and words,

“Whereas, it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of crude oil, a pipeline from Haldia in the state of West Bengal to Barauni in the State of Bihar under Haldia-Barauni Pipeline Systems Project, should be laid by Indian Oil Corporation Limited” and

“Shri Biswanath Samajder, Competent Authority, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Haldia-Barauni Pipeline Systems Project, P.O. Duilya, Andul-Mouri, Mourigram, Howrah-711302 (West Bengal)”

shall be substituted.

[F. No. R-11025(11)22/2018-OR-I/E-27779]

NOAS KINDO, Under Secy.

शुद्धि – पत्र

नई दिल्ली, 7 दिसम्बर, 2018

का. आ.1761.—पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइंस (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 कि उप धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केंद्र सरकार पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय में भारत सरकार की अधिसूचना के का. आ. संख्या 184 दिनांक 30/01/2018, भारत के साप्ताहिक राजपत्र संख्या 5, दिनांक 28/01/2018 से 03/02/2018 के भाग II, धारा 3, उपधारा (ii) में 943 पृष्ठ पर प्रकाशित, में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करता है अर्थात्: -

उक्त अधिसूचना में,

"केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि हल्दिया - बरौनी पाइपलाइन पारियोजना के अन्तर्गत पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों के परिवहन हेतु पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य के हल्दिया रिफ़ाइनरी से बिहार राज्य के बरौनी रिफ़ाइनरी तक इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए; "और

"श्री विश्वनाथ समाजदार, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, (पाइपलाइन डिवीजन), 18" हल्दिया बरौनी प्रॉडक्ट पाइपलाइन, डाकघर – दुईल्या, आन्दुल – मौरी, मौरीग्राम, हावड़ा -711302 (पश्चिम बंगाल) "

संख्याओं और शब्दों के स्थान पर,

"केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक की कच्चे तेल के परिवहन के लिए एक पाइपलाइन, हल्दिया-बरौनी पाइपलाइन सिस्टम्स परियोजना के तहत, पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य में हल्दिया से बिहार राज्य में बरौनी तक, इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए "और

"श्री विश्वनाथ समझदार, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, हल्दिया-बरौनी पाइपलाइन सिस्टम्स परियोजना, डाकघर – दुईल्या, आन्दुल – मौरी, मौरीग्राम, हावड़ा -711302 (पश्चिम बंगाल) "

पढ़ा जाए।

[फा. सं. आर-11025(11)22/2018-ओ.आर-I/ई-27779]

नोवस किन्डो, अवर सचिव

ERRATUM

New Delhi, 7th December, 2018

S.O.1761 .—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, S. O. number 184 dated 30/01/2018, published at pages 996-997 in part II, section 3, sub-section (ii) of the weekly Gazette of India No.5, dated 28/01/2018 to 03/02/2018, namely:-

In the said notification, for the numbers and words,

“Whereas, it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of Petroleum Products from Haldia Refinery in the State of West Bengal to Barauni Refinery in the State of Bihar a pipeline should be laid by Indian Oil Corporation Limited” and

“Shri Biswanath Samajder, Competent Authority, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Pipeline Division, 18” Haldia Barauni Product Pipeline, P.O. Duilya, Andul-Mouri, Mourigram, Howrah-711302(West Bengal)”

the numbers and words,

“Whereas, it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of crude oil, a pipeline from Haldia in the State of West Bengal to Barauni in the State of Bihar under Haldia-Barauni Pipeline Systems Project, should be laid by Indian Oil Corporation Limited” and

“Shri Biswanath Samajder, Competent Authority, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Haldia-Barauni Pipeline Systems Project, P.O. Duilya, Andul-Mouri, Mourigram, Howrah-711302 (West Bengal)”

shall be substituted.

[F. No. R-11025(11)22/2018-OR-I/E-27779]

NOAS KINDO, Under Secy.

शुद्धि – पत्र

नई दिल्ली, 7 दिसम्बर, 2018

का. आ.1762.— पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइंस (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 कि उप धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केंद्र सरकार पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय में भारत सरकार की अधिसूचना के का. आ. संख्या 185 दिनांक 30/01/2018, भारत के साप्ताहिक राजपत्र संख्या 5, दिनांक 28/01/2018 से 03/02/2018 के भाग II, धारा 3, उपधारा (ii) में 1032 पृष्ठ पर प्रकाशित, में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करता है, अर्थात्: -

उक्त अधिसूचना में,

"केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि लोक हित में यह आवश्यक है कि हल्दिया - बरौनी पाइपलाइन परियोजना के अन्तर्गत पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों के परिवहन हेतु पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य के हल्दिया रिफ़ाइनरी से बिहार राज्य के बरौनी रिफ़ाइनरी तक इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए; " और

"श्री विश्वनाथ समाजदार, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, (पाइपलाइन डिवीजन), 18" हल्दिया बरौनी प्रॉडक्ट पाइपलाइन, डाकघर – दुईल्या, आन्दुल – मौरी, मौरीग्राम, हावड़ा -711302 (पश्चिम बंगाल) "

संख्याओं और शब्दों के स्थान पर,

"केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक कि कच्चे तेल के परिवहन के लिए एक पाइपलाइन, हल्दिया-बरौनी पाइपलाइन सिस्टम्स परियोजना के तहत, पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य में हल्दिया से बिहार राज्य में बरौनी तक, इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए " और

"श्री विश्वनाथ समझदार, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, हल्दिया-बरौनी पाइपलाइन सिस्टम सिस्टम्स, डाकघर – दुईल्या, आन्दुल – मौरी, मौरीग्राम, हावड़ा -711302 (पश्चिम बंगाल)"

पढ़ा जाए।

[फा. सं. आर-11025(11)22/2018-ओ.आर-I/ई-27779]

नोवस किन्डो, अवर सचिव

ERRATUM

New Delhi, the 7th December, 2018

S. O.1762 .—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, S. O. number 185 dated 30/01/2018, published at page 1065 in Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) of the weekly Gazette of India No. 5, dated 28/01/2018 to 03/02/2018, namely:-

In the said notification, for the numbers and words,

“Whereas, it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of Petroleum Products from Haldia Refinery in the State of West Bengal to Barauni Refinery in the State of Bihar a pipeline should be laid by Indian Oil Corporation Limited” and

“Shri Biswanath Samajder, Competent Authority, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Pipeline Division, 18” Haldia Barauni Product Pipeline, P.O. Duilya, Andul-Mouri, Mourigram, Howrah-711302 (West Bengal)”

the numbers and words,

“Whereas, it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of crude oil, a pipeline from Haldia in the State of West Bengal to Barauni in the State of Bihar under Haldia-Barauni Pipeline Systems Project, should be laid by Indian Oil Corporation Limited” and

“Shri Biswanath Samajder, Competent Authority, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Haldia-Barauni Pipeline Systems Project, P.O. Duilya, Andul-Mouri, Mourigram, Howrah-711302 (West Bengal)”

shall be substituted.

[F. No. R-11025(11)22/2018/OR-I/E-27779]

NOAS KINDO, Under Secy.

शुद्धि – पत्र

नई दिल्ली, 7 दिसम्बर, 2018

का. आ.1763.—पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइंस (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 कि उप धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केंद्र सरकार पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय में भारत सरकार की अधिसूचना के का. आ. संख्या 2846 दिनांक 31/10/2017, भारत के साप्ताहिक राजपत्र संख्या 51, दिनांक 17/12/2017 से 23/12/2017 के भाग II, धारा 3, उपधारा (ii) में 9526 पृष्ठ पर प्रकाशित, में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करता है अर्थात्: -

उक्त अधिसूचना में,

"केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोक हित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य के हल्दिया रीफ्रीनेरी से बिहार राज्य के बरौनी तक इंडियन ऑइल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा एक पाइप लाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;" और

"श्री अजय सिंह बड़ाईक (झा. प्र. से.) सक्षम प्राधिकारी, भूमि अर्जन अधिकारी, इंडियन ऑइल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, परदीप हल्दिया दुर्गापुर एल० पी० जी० पाइप लाइन आगमेशन एवं 18" हल्दिया – बरौनी प्रॉडक्ट पाइप लाइन परियोजना, देवघर पैलेस, तीसरा तल, वी० आई० पी० चौक देवघर – 814112 (झारखंड)।"

संख्याओं और शब्दों के स्थान पर,

"केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि लोक हित में यह आवश्यक कि कच्चे तेल के परिवहन के लिए एक पाइपलाइन, हल्दिया-बरौनी पाइपलाइन सिस्टम्स परियोजना के तहत, पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य में हल्दिया से बिहार राज्य में बरौनी तक, इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए " और

"श्री अजय सिंह बड़ाईक (झा. प्र. से.), सक्षम प्राधिकारी, इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, हल्दिया-बरौनी पाइपलाइन सिस्टम प्रोजेक्ट, देवघर पैलेस, तीसरा तल, वी०आई०पी चौक, देवघर -814112 (झारखंड)"।

पढ़ा जाए।

[फा. सं. आर-11025(11)21/2018-ओ.आर-I/ई-27764]

नोवस किन्डो, अवर सचिव

ERRATUM

New Delhi, the 7th December, 2018

S.O.1763 .— In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, S. O. number 2846 dated 31/10/17, published at page 9571 in Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) of the weekly Gazette of India No. 51, dated 17/12/17 to 23/12/17, namely:-

In the said notification, for the numbers and words,

“Whereas, it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of Petroleum Products from Haldia Refinery in the State of West Bengal to Barauni Refinery in the State of Bihar a pipeline should be laid by Indian Oil Corporation Limited” and

“Shri Ajay Singh Baraik, JAS, Competent Authority, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Pipeline Division, Augmentation of Paradip Haldia Durgapur LPG Pipeline, And 18” Haldia Barauni Product Pipeline Projects, Pipeline, “Deoghar Palace”, 3rd Floor, VIP Chowk, Deoghar-814112 (Jharkhand)”.

the numbers and words,

“Whereas, it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of crude oil, a pipeline from Haldia in the State of West Bengal to Barauni in the State of Bihar under Haldia-Barauni Pipeline Systems Project, should be laid by Indian Oil Corporation Limited” and

“Shri Ajay Singh Baraik, JAS, Competent Authority, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Haldia-Barauni Pipeline Systems Project, Deoghar Palace, 3rd Floor, VIP Chowk, Deoghar-814112 (Jharkhand)”

shall be substituted.

[F. No. R-11025(11)21/2018/OR-I/E-27764]

NOAS KINDO, Under Secy.

शुद्धि-पत्र

नई दिल्ली, 7 दिसम्बर, 2018

का. आ.1764.—पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइंस (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 कि उप धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केंद्र सरकार पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय में भारत सरकार की अधिसूचना के का. आ. संख्या 2845 दिनांक 31/10/2017, भारत के साप्ताहिक राजपत्र संख्या 51, दिनांक 17/12/2017 से 23/12/2017 के भाग II, धारा 3, उपधारा (ii) में 9426 पृष्ठ पर प्रकाशित, में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करता है अर्थात्: -

उक्त अधिसूचना में,

"केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य के हल्दिया रीफ्रीनेरी से बिहार राज्य के बरौनी तक इंडियन ऑइल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा एक पाइप लाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;" और

"श्री अजय सिंह बड़ाईक (झा. प्र. से.) सक्षम प्राधिकारी, भूमि अर्जन अधिकारी, इंडियन ऑइल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, परदीप हल्दीया दुर्गापुर एल. पी. जी. पाइप लाइन आगमेटेशन एवं 18" हल्दीया – बरौनी प्रॉडक्ट पाइप लाइन परियोजना, देवघर पैलेस, तीसरा तल, वी. आई. पी. चौक देवघर – 814112 (झारखंड)।"

संख्याओं और शब्दों के स्थान पर,

"केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक कि कच्चे तेल के परिवहन के लिए एक पाइपलाइन, हल्दिया-बरौनी पाइपलाइन सिस्टम्स परियोजना के तहत, पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य में हल्दिया से बिहार राज्य में बरौनी तक, इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए " और

"श्री अजय सिंह बड़ाईक (झा. प्र. से.), सक्षम प्राधिकारी, इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, हल्दिया-बरौनी पाइपलाइन सिस्टम प्रोजेक्ट, देवघर पैलेस, तीसरा तल, वी. आई. पी. चौक, देवघर -814112 (झारखंड)"।

पढ़ा जाए।

[फा. सं. आर-11025(11)21/2018-ओ.आर-I/ई-27764]

नोवस किन्डो, अवर सचिव

ERRATUMNew Delhi, the 7th December, 2018

S.O.1764 .—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, S.O. number 2845 dated 31/10/17, published at page 9487 in Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) of the weekly Gazette of India No. 51, dated 17/12/17 to 23/12/17, namely:-

In the said notification, for the numbers and words,

“Whereas, it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of Petroleum Products from Haldia Refinery in the State of West Bengal to Barauni Refinery in the State of Bihar a pipeline should be laid by Indian Oil Corporation Limited” and

“Shri Ajay Singh Baraik, JAS, Competent Authority, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Pipeline Division, Augmentation of Paradip Haldia Durgapur LPG Pipeline, And 18” Haldia Barauni Product Pipeline Projects, Pipeline, “Deoghar Palace”, 3rd Floor, VIP Chowk, Deoghar-814112 (Jharkhand)”.

the numbers and words,

“Whereas, it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of crude oil, a pipeline from Haldia in the State of West Bengal to Barauni in the State of Bihar under Haldia-Barauni Pipeline Systems Project, should be laid by Indian Oil Corporation Limited” and

“Shri Ajay Singh Baraik, JAS, Competent Authority, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Haldia-Barauni Pipeline Systems Project, Deoghar Palace, 3rd Floor, VIP Chowk, Deoghar-814112 (Jharkhand)” .

shall be substituted.

[F. No. R-11025(11)21/2018/OR-I/E-27764]

NOAS KINDO, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 11 दिसम्बर, 2018

का. आ.1765.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में टूण्डला टर्मिनल से कानपुर टर्मिनल तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिये इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसी पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिये यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी भूमि में जो इस से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, और जिसमें उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाने का प्रस्ताव है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए।

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है।

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से, जिसको इस अधिसूचना में युक्त भारत के राजपत्र की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर, भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के लिए उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार के संबंध में सक्षम प्राधिकारी, इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड पाइपलाइन्स प्रभाग, निर्माण कार्यालय, उत्तरी क्षेत्र पाइपलाइन्स, टूण्डला - गौरिया पाइपलाइन परियोजना, ई-160, प्रथम व द्वितीय तल, कमला नगर, आगरा (यू.पी.) - 282004 को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

तहसील – ताखा

जिला – इटावा

राज्य – उत्तर प्रदेश

क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	आढरपुर	229	00	00	38
		227	00	23	13
		219	00	04	14
		218	00	08	94
		214	00	01	67
		215	00	04	97
		210	00	02	55
		209	00	06	57
		208	00	05	13
		195	00	05	56
		201	00	12	02
		200	00	00	87
		199	00	02	16
		202	00	02	41
		259	00	03	16
		260	00	01	66
		258	00	44	99
		264	00	01	86
		265	00	08	36
		269	00	08	11
		268	00	01	69
		270	00	07	95
		271	00	04	77
		273	00	11	15

क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
	आढरपुर	285	00	09	49
		276	00	07	82
		284	00	34	89
		283	00	01	94
		282	00	12	48
		401	00	23	11
		446	00	15	87
		453	00	00	10
		447	00	00	10
		451	00	00	92
		452	00	08	88
		459	00	14	24
		457	00	01	54
		458	00	02	33
		460	00	01	78
		471	00	02	36
		472	00	00	10
		473	00	08	96
		474	00	10	03
		477	00	10	81
		478	00	06	67
		482	00	06	89
		483	00	03	84
		485	00	13	35
		487	00	01	04
2.	रौरा	1094	00	02	18
		1093	00	02	50

क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
	रौरा	1092	00	05	78
		1090	00	00	28
		1091	00	00	28
		1089	00	14	25
		1082	00	00	25
		1083	00	16	54
		1084	00	00	53
		1079	00	00	37
		1080	00	03	67
		1075	00	17	33
		1055	00	13	58
		1054	00	08	58
		1053	00	00	22
		1042	00	01	91
		1041	00	00	50
		1040	00	00	21
		1045	00	07	91
		1038	00	12	64
		1018	00	04	64
		1014	00	20	81
		1015	00	00	58
		1003	00	00	36
		997	00	00	10
		1000	00	01	17
		999	00	01	35
		996	00	04	20
		973	00	00	23

क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
	रौरा	972	00	08	99
		971	00	12	41
		970	00	06	28
		969	00	06	52
		968	00	13	50
		967	00	02	25
		943	00	01	50
		942	00	15	74
		941	00	00	37
		923	00	21	88
		921	00	06	97
		920	00	12	92
		1469	00	01	17
		1471	00	16	15
		1556	00	03	42
		1554	00	16	00
		1557	00	04	02
		1553	00	11	11
		1558	00	06	30
		1552	00	00	99
		1598	00	05	26
		1599	00	22	61
		1600	00	00	27
		1601	00	25	39
		1588	00	00	57
		1589	00	00	10
		1585	00	00	10

क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
	रौरा (जारी)	1584	00	07	21
		1583	00	01	12
		1581	00	03	21
		1582	00	02	15
		1579	00	10	61
		1580	00	00	39
		1639	00	06	93
		1640	00	07	22
		1642	00	08	36
		1643	00	13	21
		1772	00	15	51
		1777	00	09	84
		1771	00	00	16
		1769	00	00	10
		1766	00	00	10
		1778	00	00	10
		1765	00	03	02
		1780	00	05	72
		1763	00	01	06
		2084	00	05	07
		2159	00	20	93
		2157	00	00	17
		2156	00	03	91
		2125	00	15	76
		2127	00	45	85
		2146	00	00	89
		2103	00	00	57

क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
	रौरा	2102	00	00	10
		2101	00	16	37
		2131	00	00	36
3.	ककराही	414	00	00	88

[फा. सं. आर-11025(11)20/2018-ओ.आर-I/ई-27595]

नोवस किन्डो, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 11th December, 2018

S.O. 1765.—Whereas, it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of petroleum products from Tundla Terminal to Kanpur Terminal should be laid by Indian Oil Corporation Limited. And whereas, it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said schedule may, within twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of this notification, as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the General Public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein or laying of the pipeline under the land to Competent Authority, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (Pipelines Division), Construction Office, Northern Region Pipelines, Tundla-Gawria Pipeline Project, E-160, 1st & 2nd floor, Kamlanagar, Agra (U.P.) – 282 004.

SCHEDULE**Tehsil:- Takha****District :- Etawah****State :- Uttar Pradesh**

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Aadharpur	229	00	00	38
		227	00	23	13
		219	00	04	14
		218	00	08	94
		214	00	01	67
		215	00	04	97
		210	00	02	55
		209	00	06	57
		208	00	05	13
		195	00	05	56

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Aadharpur (Contd.)	201	00	12	02
		200	00	00	87
		199	00	02	16
		202	00	02	41
		259	00	03	16
		260	00	01	66
		258	00	44	99
		264	00	01	86
		265	00	08	36
		269	00	08	11
		268	00	01	69
		270	00	07	95
		271	00	04	77
		273	00	11	15
		285	00	09	49
		276	00	07	82
		284	00	34	89
		283	00	01	94
		282	00	12	48
		401	00	23	11
		446	00	15	87
		453	00	00	10
		447	00	00	10
		451	00	00	92
		452	00	08	88
		459	00	14	24
		457	00	01	54
		458	00	02	33
		460	00	01	78
		471	00	02	36
		472	00	00	10
		473	00	08	96
		474	00	10	03

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Aadharpur	477	00	10	81
		478	00	06	67
		482	00	06	89
		483	00	03	84
		485	00	13	35
		487	00	01	04
2.	Raura	1094	00	02	18
		1093	00	02	50
		1092	00	05	78
		1090	00	00	28
		1091	00	00	28
		1089	00	14	25
		1082	00	00	25
		1083	00	16	54
		1084	00	00	53
		1079	00	00	37
		1080	00	03	67
		1075	00	17	33
		1055	00	13	58
		1054	00	08	58
		1053	00	00	22
		1042	00	01	91
		1041	00	00	50
		1040	00	00	21
		1045	00	07	91
		1038	00	12	64
		1018	00	04	64
		1014	00	20	81
		1015	00	00	58
		1003	00	00	36
		997	00	00	10
		1000	00	01	17

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Raura	999	00	01	35
		996	00	04	20
		973	00	00	23
		972	00	08	99
		971	00	12	41
		970	00	06	28
		969	00	06	52
		968	00	13	50
		967	00	02	25
		943	00	01	50
		942	00	15	74
		941	00	00	37
		923	00	21	88
		921	00	06	97
		920	00	12	92
		1469	00	01	17
		1471	00	16	15
		1556	00	03	42
		1554	00	16	00
		1557	00	04	02
		1553	00	11	11
		1558	00	06	30
		1552	00	00	99
		1598	00	05	26
		1599	00	22	61
		1600	00	00	27
		1601	00	25	39
		1588	00	00	57
		1589	00	00	10
		1585	00	00	10
		1584	00	07	21
		1583	00	01	12

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Raura	1581	00	03	21
		1582	00	02	15
		1579	00	10	61
		1580	00	00	39
		1639	00	06	93
		1640	00	07	22
		1642	00	08	36
		1643	00	13	21
		1772	00	15	51
		1777	00	09	84
		1771	00	00	16
		1769	00	00	10
		1766	00	00	10
		1778	00	00	10
		1765	00	03	02
		1780	00	05	72
		1763	00	01	06
		2084	00	05	07
		2159	00	20	93
		2157	00	00	17
		2156	00	03	91
		2125	00	15	76
		2127	00	45	85
		2146	00	00	89
		2103	00	00	57
		2102	00	00	10
		2101	00	16	37
		2131	00	00	36
3.	Kakrahi	414	00	00	88

नई दिल्ली, 11 दिसम्बर, 2018

का. आ. 1766.— केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में टूण्डला टर्मिनल से कानपुर टर्मिनल तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिये इंडियन ऑयल कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसी पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिये यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी भूमि में जो इससे उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, और जिसमें उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाने का प्रस्ताव है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए।

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है।

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से, जिसको इस अधिसूचना में युक्त भारत के राजपत्र की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर, भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के लिए उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार के संबंध में सक्षम प्राधिकारी, इंडियन ऑयल कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड पाइपलाइन्स प्रभाग, निर्माण कार्यालय, उत्तरी क्षेत्र पाइपलाइन्स, टूण्डला - गौरिया पाइपलाइन परियोजना, ई-160, प्रथम व द्वितीय तल, कमला नगर, आगरा (यू.पी.) - 282004 को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

तहसील - भरथना

जिला - इटावा

राज्य - उत्तर प्रदेश

क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1.	नगला बहादुरपुर	132	00	04	06
		134	00	01	76
		142	00	15	18
		133	00	00	49
		141	00	05	28
		143	00	03	66
		144	00	00	20
		151	00	00	82
		153	00	00	44
		166	00	01	99
		165	00	03	27
		167	00	00	17
		169	00	00	24
		170	00	12	68
	नगला बहादुरपुर	161	00	04	04

क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
		160	00	05	82
		159	00	24	03
		158	00	00	10
		388	00	02	95
		387	00	07	08
		384	00	00	51
		383	00	15	02
		395	00	18	54
		407	00	00	10
		405	00	00	10
		408	00	00	60
		410	00	00	10
		406	00	00	20
		396	00	00	49
		401	00	02	99
		403	00	13	18
		404	00	05	73
		412	00	00	61
		413	00	07	40
		414	00	00	24
		417	00	01	94
		425	00	00	84
		423	00	02	61
		419	00	04	23
	नगला बहादुरपुर	420	00	04	55
		422	00	10	38
2.	सैफी	1400	00	00	28
		1397	00	00	10
		1405	00	05	06

क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
		1406	00	06	81
		1407	00	01	40
		1411	00	11	33
		1412	00	03	90
		1417	00	06	05
		1419	00	00	37
		1424	00	08	61
		1432	00	01	17
		1431	00	07	29
		1429	00	00	21
		1430	00	09	96
		1459	00	00	36
		1453	00	27	40
		1454	00	03	59
		1455	00	03	64
		1477	00	03	43
		1476	00	03	77
		1475	00	05	49
		1482	00	01	36
		1485	00	10	90
		1515	00	00	72
		1514	00	07	45
	सैफी	1512	00	04	98
		1511	00	05	99
		1510	00	07	85
		1501	00	17	55
		1500	00	11	02
		1499	00	00	33
		1539	00	17	37

क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
		1542	00	00	38
		1540	00	00	24
		1544	00	16	76
		1564	00	00	77
		1543	00	01	71
		1563	00	01	41
		1497	00	02	91
		1562	00	00	18
		1566	00	07	47
		1567	00	03	47
		1560	00	00	36
		1559	00	02	65
		1570	00	01	99
		1576	00	00	11
		1571	00	01	93
		1575	00	02	72
		1573	00	03	24
		1574	00	00	50
		1583	00	06	71
		1585	00	06	30
	सैफी	1584	00	00	10
		1590	00	01	46
		1589	00	07	92
		1593	00	01	93
		1594	00	02	24
3.	नगला बुटहर	155	00	02	88
		157	00	04	55
		156	00	02	51
		153	00	00	10

क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
		152	00	00	10
4.	अदलीपुर	300	00	28	06
		299	00	00	70
		306	00	00	40
		309	00	00	10
		294	00	01	59
		307	00	15	25
		308	00	00	19
		314	00	00	10
		291	00	00	10
		292	00	03	31
		293	00	09	07
		164	00	04	74
		74	00	15	83
		73	00	00	33
		67	00	00	29
		160	00	00	61
		77	00	30	13
	अदलीपुर	78	00	00	15
		108	00	22	53
		109	00	00	39
		114	00	27	54
		115	00	06	75
		113	00	01	30
		148	00	00	36
5.	गंसरा	123	00	04	29
		126	00	07	33
		129	00	10	65
		130	00	03	01

क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
		131	00	03	39
		132	00	06	74
		116	00	00	10
		117	00	02	22
		133	00	06	32
		134	00	05	51
		135	00	20	19
		136	00	10	30
		115	00	07	12
		137	00	20	11
		139	00	13	50
		145	00	00	34
		146	00	14	98
		149	00	01	12
		151	00	00	10
		160	00	12	22
	गंसरा	159	00	11	26
		152	00	00	60
		156	00	00	87
		153	00	07	96
		154	00	07	20
		438	00	12	07
		439	00	02	32
		434	00	00	10
		433	00	00	33
		440	00	03	70
		651	00	01	49
		656	00	18	94
		663	00	00	10

क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
		669	00	00	38
		649	00	10	52
		648	00	05	24
		647	00	04	22
		646	00	02	04
		645	00	03	16
		644	00	07	92
		643	00	05	57
		695	00	00	11
		694	00	16	81
		697	00	09	36
		696	00	00	19
		699	00	00	43
		1360	00	07	38
	गंसरा	1359	00	08	40
		1358	00	00	69
		1339	00	00	10
		1342	00	04	47
		1340	00	00	24
		1341	00	00	37
		1335	00	12	93
		1334	00	00	82
		1337	00	00	10
		1336	00	04	38
		1308	00	07	21
		1307	00	00	63
		1309	00	00	68
		1305	00	01	42
		1494	00	00	11

क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
		1495	00	04	23
		1498	00	07	28
		1507	00	12	69
		1508	00	00	34
		1516	00	00	32
		1528	00	06	58
		1529	00	06	26
		1525	00	00	17
		1533	00	02	25
		1535	00	00	10
		1524	00	02	77
		1523	00	02	41
	गंसरा	1542	00	13	81
		1558	00	00	36
		1559	00	23	59
		1557	00	00	39
		1561	00	03	15
		1555	00	00	10
		1821	00	27	44
		1820	00	01	53
		1822	00	06	90
		1857	00	11	06
		1848	00	05	31
		1847	00	05	39
		1846	00	00	82
		1845	00	17	82
		1839	00	18	03
		1925	00	20	61
		1926	00	00	61

क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
		1927	00	00	77
		1930	00	22	52
		1973	00	01	66
		1931	00	00	10
		1922	00	00	39
		1921	00	00	73
		1920	00	22	19
		1919	00	06	52
		1974	00	09	66
		1975	00	00	41
	गंसरा	1977	00	03	28
		1976	00	11	18
		1978	00	04	21
		1980	00	03	90
		1981	00	01	88
		1979	00	01	85
		1981	00	01	02
		1985	00	00	50
6.	ढकपुरा	3699	00	15	84
		3700	00	06	13
		3708	00	04	72
		3707	00	15	99
		3744	00	38	00
		3706	00	02	74
		3745	00	18	46
		3748	00	15	74
		3749	00	38	03
		3752	00	07	27
		4088	00	08	42

क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
		4089	00	04	33
		4090	00	04	08
		4091	00	07	05
		4093	00	05	45
		4094	00	40	29
		4120	00	30	14
		4123	00	00	33
		4126	00	05	68
	ढकपुरा	4128	00	04	63
		4129	00	05	34
		4131	00	00	28
		4132	00	08	06
		4133	00	08	85
		4135	00	07	39
		4136	00	07	23
		4137	00	09	62
		4138	00	29	26
		4140	00	25	33
		4139	00	01	68
		4165	00	02	31
		4166	00	03	21
		4168	00	15	39
		4167	00	12	58

[फा. सं. आर-11025(11)20/2018-ओ.आर-I/ई-27595]

नोवस किन्डो, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 11th December, 2018

S.O. 1766.— Whereas, it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of petroleum products from Tundla Terminal to Kanpur Terminal should be laid by Indian Oil

Corporation Limited. And whereas, it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said schedule may, within twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of this notification, as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the General Public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein or laying of the pipeline under the land to Competent Authority, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (Pipelines Division), Construction Office, Northern Region Pipelines, Tundla-Gawria Pipeline Project, E-160, 1st & 2nd Floor, Kamlanagar, Agra (U.P.) – 282 004.

SCHEDULE

Tehsil: Bharthana

District: Etawah

State : Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Nagla Bahadurpur	132	00	04	06
		134	00	01	76
		142	00	15	18
		133	00	00	49
		141	00	05	28
		143	00	03	66
		144	00	00	20
		151	00	00	82
		153	00	00	44
		166	00	01	99
		165	00	03	27
		167	00	00	17
		169	00	00	24
		170	00	12	68
		161	00	04	04
		160	00	05	82
		159	00	24	03
		158	00	00	10
		388	00	02	95
		387	00	07	08
		384	00	00	51
		383	00	15	02

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		395	00	18	54
		407	00	00	10
		405	00	00	10
		408	00	00	60
		410	00	00	10
		406	00	00	20
		396	00	00	49
	Nagla Bahadurpur	401	00	02	99
		403	00	13	18
		404	00	05	73
		412	00	00	61
		413	00	07	40
		414	00	00	24
		417	00	01	94
		425	00	00	84
		423	00	02	61
		419	00	04	23
		420	00	04	55
		422	00	10	38
2.	Saiphi	1400	00	00	28
		1397	00	00	10
		1405	00	05	06
		1406	00	06	81
		1407	00	01	40
		1411	00	11	33
		1412	00	03	90
		1417	00	06	05
		1419	00	00	37
		1424	00	08	61
		1432	00	01	17
		1431	00	07	29

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		1429	00	00	21
		1430	00	09	96
		1459	00	00	36
		1453	00	27	40
		1454	00	03	59
		1455	00	03	64
		1477	00	03	43
	Saiphi	1476	00	03	77
		1475	00	05	49
		1482	00	01	36
		1485	00	10	90
		1515	00	00	72
		1514	00	07	45
		1512	00	04	98
		1511	00	05	99
		1510	00	07	85
		1501	00	17	55
		1500	00	11	02
		1499	00	00	33
		1539	00	17	37
		1542	00	00	38
		1540	00	00	24
		1544	00	16	76
		1564	00	00	77
		1543	00	01	71
		1563	00	01	41
		1497	00	02	91
		1562	00	00	18
		1566	00	07	47
		1567	00	03	47
		1560	00	00	36

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		1559	00	02	65
		1570	00	01	99
		1576	00	00	11
		1571	00	01	93
		1575	00	02	72
		1573	00	03	24
		1574	00	00	50
	Saiphi	1583	00	06	71
		1585	00	06	30
		1584	00	00	10
		1590	00	01	46
		1589	00	07	92
		1593	00	01	93
		1594	00	02	24
3.	Nagla Buther	155	00	02	88
		157	00	4	55
		156	00	02	51
		153	00	00	10
		152	00	00	10
4.	Adlipur	300	00	28	06
		299	00	00	70
		306	00	00	40
		309	00	00	10
		294	00	01	59
		307	00	15	25
		308	00	00	19
		314	00	00	10
		291	00	00	10
		292	00	03	31

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		293	00	09	07
		164	00	04	74
		74	00	15	83
		73	00	00	33
		67	00	00	29
		160	00	00	61
		77	00	30	13
	Adlipur	78	00	00	15
		108	00	22	53
		109	00	00	39
		114	00	27	54
		115	00	06	75
		113	00	01	30
		148	00	00	36
5.	Gansara	123	00	04	29
		126	00	07	33
		129	00	10	65
		130	00	03	01
		131	00	03	39
		132	00	06	74
		116	00	00	10
		117	00	02	22
		133	00	06	32
		134	00	05	51
		135	00	20	19
		136	00	10	30
		115	00	07	12
		137	00	20	11
		139	00	13	50
		145	00	00	34
		146	00	14	98

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		149	00	01	12
		151	00	00	10
		160	00	12	22
		159	00	11	26
		152	00	00	60
		156	00	00	87
		153	00	07	96
	Gansara	154	00	07	20
		438	00	12	07
		439	00	02	32
		434	00	00	10
		433	00	00	33
		440	00	03	70
		651	00	01	49
		656	00	18	94
		663	00	00	10
		669	00	00	38
		649	00	10	52
		648	00	05	24
		647	00	04	22
		646	00	02	04
		645	00	03	16
		644	00	07	92
		643	00	05	57
		695	00	00	11
		694	00	16	81
		697	00	09	36
		696	00	00	19
		699	00	00	43
		1360	00	07	38
		1359	00	08	40

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		1358	00	00	69
		1339	00	00	10
		1342	00	04	47
		1340	00	00	24
		1341	00	00	37
		1335	00	12	93
		1334	00	00	82
	Gansara	1337	00	00	10
		1336	00	04	38
		1308	00	07	21
		1307	00	00	63
		1309	00	00	68
		1305	00	01	42
		1494	00	00	11
		1495	00	04	23
		1498	00	07	28
		1507	00	12	69
		1508	00	00	34
		1516	00	00	32
		1528	00	06	58
		1529	00	06	26
		1525	00	00	17
		1533	00	02	25
		1535	00	00	10
		1524	00	02	77
		1523	00	02	41
		1542	00	13	81
		1558	00	00	36
		1559	00	23	59
		1557	00	00	39
		1561	00	03	15

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		1555	00	00	10
		1821	00	27	44
		1820	00	01	53
		1822	00	06	90
		1857	00	11	06
		1848	00	05	31
		1847	00	05	39
	Gansara	1846	00	00	82
		1845	00	17	82
		1839	00	18	03
		1925	00	20	61
		1926	00	00	61
		1927	00	00	77
		1930	00	22	52
		1973	00	01	66
		1931	00	00	10
		1922	00	00	39
		1921	00	00	73
		1920	00	22	19
		1919	00	06	52
		1974	00	09	66
		1975	00	00	41
		1977	00	03	28
		1976	00	11	18
		1978	00	04	21
		1980	00	03	90
		1981	00	01	88
		1979	00	01	85
		1981	00	01	02
		1985	00	00	50
6.	Dhakupura	3699	00	15	84

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		3700	00	06	13
		3708	00	04	72
		3707	00	15	99
		3744	00	38	00
		3706	00	02	74
		3745	00	18	46
		3748	00	15	74
	Dhakpura	3749	00	38	03
		3752	00	07	27
		4088	00	08	42
		4089	00	04	33
		4090	00	04	08
		4091	00	07	05
		4093	00	05	45
		4094	00	40	29
		4120	00	30	14
		4123	00	00	33
		4126	00	05	68
		4128	00	04	63
		4129	00	05	34
		4131	00	00	28
		4132	00	08	06
		4133	00	08	85
		4135	00	07	39
		4136	00	07	23
		4137	00	09	62
		4138	00	29	26
		4140	00	25	33
		4139	00	01	68
		4165	00	02	31
		4166	00	03	21

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		4168	00	15	39
		4167	00	12	58

[F. No. R-11025(11)20/2018/OR-I/E-27895]

NOAS KINDO, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 11 दिसम्बर, 2018

का. आ. 1767.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में टूण्डला टर्मिनल से कानपुर टर्मिनल तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिये इंडियन ऑयल कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसी पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिये यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी भूमि में जो इस से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, और जिसमें उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाने का प्रस्ताव है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए।

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है।

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से, जिसको इस अधिसूचना में युक्त भारत के राजपत्र की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर, भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के लिए उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार के संबंध में सक्षम प्राधिकारी, इंडियन ऑयल कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड पाइपलाइन्स प्रभाग, निर्माण कार्यालय, उत्तरी क्षेत्र पाइपलाइन्स, टूण्डला - गौरिया पाइपलाइन परियोजना, ई-160, प्रथम व द्वितीय तल, कमला नगर, आगरा (यू.पी.) - 282004 को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

तहसील – सिरसागंज

जिला – फिरोजाबाद

राज्य – उत्तर प्रदेश

क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	रुधैनी	276	00	27	29
		273	00	02	53

क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
		282	00	06	73
		285	00	00	41
		272	00	00	46
		283	00	09	20
		284	00	10	50
		289	00	00	56
		291	00	00	10
		292	00	21	60
		328	00	00	45
	रुधैनी	330	00	10	93
		331	00	09	31
		333	00	29	34
		334	00	12	84
		348	00	03	06
		349	00	00	10
		507	00	07	63
		508	00	03	15
		506	00	23	40
		505	00	24	92
		537	00	05	94
		558	00	02	60
		493	00	00	42
		559	00	15	32
		573	00	13	79
		560	00	00	93

क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
		561	00	04	59
		572	00	08	61
		571	00	10	01
		562	00	21	18
		563	00	04	51
		564	00	00	10
		992	00	12	16
		993	00	06	58
		991	00	01	98
	रुधैनी	995	00	17	95
		996	00	07	78
		1007	00	31	15
		997	00	06	21
		1005	00	05	82
		1008	00	02	62
		1011	00	09	98
		1009	00	05	02
		1010	00	03	92
		1012	00	28	64
		1014	00	04	35
2.	भदेसरा	511	00	00	10
		493	00	23	59
		494	00	09	86
		495	00	19	05
		498	00	22	42

क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
		481	00	03	02
		480	00	03	11
		474	00	00	10
		475	00	10	02
		478	00	10	56
		477	00	00	10
		454	00	24	25
		457	00	00	10
		455	00	09	10
	भदेसरा	456	00	00	43
		338	00	02	31
		449	00	08	60
		450	00	06	81
		451	00	00	20
		342	00	13	56
		349	00	12	29
		341	00	03	52
		351	00	22	79
		352	00	12	25
		355	00	31	26
		393	00	00	37
		357	00	11	25
		356	00	00	10
		361	00	02	94
		359	00	00	89

क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
		360	00	03	69
		362	00	10	03
		367	00	27	27
		273	00	02	05
3.	कवीरपुर	557	00	27	90
		558	00	19	12
		562	00	00	10
		597	00	00	96
		563	00	11	74
	कवीरपुर	587	00	00	54
		586	00	06	74
		588	00	00	58
		590	00	13	51
		536	00	05	44
		541	00	02	84
		540	00	06	61
		539	00	09	24
		537	00	04	07
		538	00	11	67
		539	00	02	50
		706	00	02	78
		707	00	01	02
		708	00	01	00
		709	00	00	70
		710	00	00	46

क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
		712	00	00	86
		699	00	08	42
		700	00	12	85
		704	00	12	30
		703	00	01	66
		719	00	00	33
4.	कीठौत	176	00	19	52
		178	00	33	21
		479	00	09	48
	कीठौत	478	00	01	33
		477	00	10	34
		467	00	09	41
		466	00	10	87
		457	00	06	46
		436	00	18	65
		434	00	00	10
		437	00	02	41
		426	00	09	95
		427	00	05	50
		428	00	06	83
		429	00	03	61
		423	00	09	10
		424	00	02	80
		422	00	05	48
		421	00	02	58

क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
		419	00	02	24
		417	00	00	10
		418	00	09	08
		415	00	01	56
		414	00	03	51
		413	00	03	06
		412	00	22	67
		379	00	07	67
		380	00	04	06
	कीठौत	381	00	02	30
		390	00	05	09
		383	00	01	63
		389	00	02	12
		385	00	05	37
		388	00	08	10
		386	00	00	23
		387	00	06	54
		369	00	00	21
		367	00	00	15
		368	00	15	33
		365	00	01	40
		370	00	01	45
		588	00	05	44
		589	00	11	33

क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	करहरा	486	00	22	33
		487	00	06	30
		488	00	05	55
		508	00	40	36
		509	00	07	82
		510	00	35	14
		676	00	13	90
		679	00	28	57
		690	00	07	10
		689	00	00	32
	करहरा	693	00	10	12
		695	00	05	49
		697	00	02	72
		701	00	25	30
		700	00	19	95
		733	00	29	33
		728	00	01	54
		727	00	04	79
6.	सूरजपुर सोथरा	50	00	03	14
		41	00	26	43
		49	00	12	09
		48	00	01	95
		47	00	05	09
		54	00	05	32
		55	00	03	67

क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
		53	00	11	50
		56	00	00	10
		57	00	01	87
		58	00	16	66
		141	00	50	50
		140	00	06	62
		142	00	04	33
		143	00	05	62
		144	00	00	85
7.	सींगेमई	78	00	05	38
		81	00	11	65
		80	00	30	84
		82	00	19	87
		236	00	10	65
		237	00	23	51
8.	सोथरा	627	00	01	31
		637	00	06	08
		638	00	02	62
		642	00	00	10
		644	00	08	38
		643	00	01	28
		645	00	08	94
		657	00	14	63
		646	00	00	40

क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
		656	00	12	05
		649	00	00	10
		651	00	01	93
		655	00	07	60
9.	अकबरपुर सराय	291	00	07	31
		292	00	05	14
		293	00	04	97
		294	00	02	27
		295	00	01	62
	अकबरपुर सराय	296	00	18	62
		454	00	00	10
		455	00	17	62
		427	00	12	12
		428	00	02	92
		425	00	03	08
		423	00	01	98
		424	00	11	74
		429	00	09	11
		430	00	05	94
		307	00	00	38
		308	00	14	98
		309	00	07	76
		311	00	07	20
		312	00	00	10
		408	00	00	33

क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
		310	00	01	12
		407	00	20	15
		339	00	00	36
		338	00	00	10
		341	00	00	18
		342	00	01	90
		340	00	00	79
		344	00	01	12
		343	00	13	31
	अकबरपुर सराय	346	00	00	36
		347	00	05	93
		350	00	01	32
		348	00	03	79
		349	00	04	31
		357	00	00	36
		363	00	04	05
		362	00	08	58
		370	00	00	36
		372	00	07	42
		374	00	00	37
		376	00	11	40
		375	00	03	66
		378	00	00	10
		390	00	00	41
		394	00	12	23

क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
		396	00	00	36
		397	00	09	63
10.	शेरपुर अफजलपुर	360	00	06	13
		361	00	05	98
		362	00	05	52
		359	00	02	00
		363	00	02	33
		364	00	00	18
		357	00	10	00
	रपुर अफजलपुर	375	00	09	55
		376	00	05	51
		377	00	16	99
		379	00	00	45
		335	00	00	10
		380	00	00	52
		381	00	01	99
		334	00	02	75
		333	00	12	90
		384/1015	00	00	36
		397	00	22	99
		396	00	10	37
		393	00	06	41
		392	00	15	76
		391	00	00	56
		390	00	14	85

क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
		503	00	12	86
		502	00	19	16
		502/1029	00	05	51
		504	00	02	10
		509	00	01	70
		510	00	18	24
11.	बहादुरपुर	187	00	02	24
		191	00	24	36
		189	00	01	10
	बहादुरपुर	196	00	00	58
		198	00	16	09
		199	00	01	31
		200	00	00	58
		204	00	03	01
		205	00	00	10
		212	00	00	45
		213	00	15	85
		215	00	00	10
		177	00	02	89
		149	00	00	10
		148	00	01	04
		147	00	00	10
		146	00	09	86
		216	00	00	10
		145	00	03	54

क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
		144	00	02	45
		140	00	11	02
		328	00	14	60
		135	00	00	10
		329	00	05	44
		330	00	00	74
		331	00	01	40
		332	00	01	45
		342	00	28	11
	बहादुरपुर	374	00	00	40
		340	00	06	93
		378	00	02	13
		382	00	14	26
		484	00	21	65
		485	00	09	71
		488	00	10	63
		489	00	00	56
		491	00	05	04
		520	00	01	66
		523	00	15	89
		522	00	02	71
		522/1421	00	00	69
		518	00	08	53
		517	00	03	80
		516	00	15	84

क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
		544	00	11	11
		545	00	11	23
		839	00	00	62
		864	00	09	07
		863	00	08	72
		862	00	00	48
		865	00	06	47
		870	00	00	55
		873	00	07	03
	बहादुरपुर	872	00	11	41
		879	00	00	57
		882	00	03	67
		883	00	03	99
		884	00	04	06
		886	00	06	22
		887	00	05	66
		888	00	06	01

[फा. सं. आर-11025(11)20/2018-ओआर-I/ई-27595]

नोवस किन्डो, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 11th December, 2018

S.O. 1767.—Whereas, it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of petroleum products from Tundla Terminal to Kanpur Terminal should be laid by Indian Oil Corporation Limited. And whereas, it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said schedule may, within twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of this notification, as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the General Public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein or laying of the pipeline under the land to Competent Authority, Indian Oil

Corporation Limited (Pipelines Division), Construction Office, Northern Region Pipelines, Tundla-Gawria Pipeline Project, E-160,1st & 2nd floor, Kamlanagar, Agra(U.P.) – 282 004.

SCHEDULE**Tehsil:- Sirsaganj****District:- Firozabad****State :- Uttar Pradesh**

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Rudhaini	276	00	27	29
		273	00	02	53
		282	00	06	73
		285	00	00	41
		272	00	00	46
		283	00	09	20
		284	00	10	50
	Rudhaini	289	00	00	56
		291	00	00	10
		292	00	21	60
		328	00	00	45
		330	00	10	93
		331	00	09	31
		333	00	29	34
		334	00	12	84
		348	00	03	06
		349	00	00	10
		507	00	07	63
		508	00	03	15
		506	00	23	40
		505	00	24	92
		537	00	05	94
		558	00	02	60
		493	00	00	42
		559	00	15	32
		573	00	13	79
		560	00	00	93
		561	00	04	59
		572	00	08	61
		571	00	10	01
		562	00	21	18
		563	00	04	51
		564	00	00	10
		992	00	12	16
		993	00	06	58
		991	00	01	98

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		995	00	17	95
		996	00	07	78
		1007	00	31	15
		997	00	06	21
		1005	00	05	82
		1008	00	02	62
		1011	00	09	98
		1009	00	05	02
		1010	00	03	92
		1012	00	28	64
		1014	00	04	35
2.	Bhadesara	511	00	00	10
		493	00	23	59
		494	00	09	86
		495	00	19	05
		498	00	22	42
		481	00	03	02
		480	00	03	11
		474	00	00	10
		475	00	10	02
		478	00	10	56
		477	00	00	10
		454	00	24	25
		457	00	00	10
		455	00	09	10
		456	00	00	43
		338	00	02	31
		449	00	08	60
		450	00	06	81
		451	00	00	20
		342	00	13	56
		349	00	12	29
		341	00	03	52
		351	00	22	79
		352	00	12	25
		355	00	31	26
		393	00	00	37
		357	00	11	25
		356	00	00	10

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Kabirpur	361	00	02	94
		359	00	00	89
		360	00	03	69
		362	00	10	03
		367	00	27	27
		273	00	02	05
		557	00	27	90
		558	00	19	12
		562	00	00	10
		597	00	00	96
		563	00	11	74
	Kabirpur	587	00	00	54
		586	00	06	74
		588	00	00	58
		590	00	13	51
		536	00	05	44
		541	00	02	84
		540	00	06	61
		539	00	09	24
		537	00	04	07
		538	00	11	67
		539	00	02	50
		706	00	02	78
		707	00	01	02
		708	00	01	00
		709	00	00	70
		710	00	00	46
		712	00	00	86
		699	00	08	42
		700	00	12	85
		704	00	12	30
		703	00	01	66
		719	00	00	33
4.	Kithaut	176	00	19	52
		178	00	33	21
		479	00	09	48
		478	00	01	33
		477	00	10	34
		467	00	09	41
		466	00	10	87

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		457	00	06	46
		436	00	18	65
		434	00	00	10
		437	00	02	41
		426	00	09	95
		427	00	05	50
		428	00	06	83
		429	00	03	61
		423	00	09	10
		424	00	02	80
		422	00	05	48
	Kithaut	421	00	02	58
		419	00	02	24
		417	00	00	10
		418	00	09	08
		415	00	01	56
		414	00	03	51
		413	00	03	06
		412	00	22	67
		379	00	07	67
		380	00	04	06
		381	00	02	30
		390	00	05	09
		383	00	01	63
		389	00	02	12
		385	00	05	37
		388	00	08	10
		386	00	00	23
		387	00	06	54
		369	00	00	21
		367	00	00	15
		368	00	15	33
		365	00	01	40
		370	00	01	45
		588	00	05	44
		589	00	11	33
5.	Karahara	486	00	22	33
		487	00	06	30
		488	00	05	55

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		508	00	40	36
		509	00	07	82
		510	00	35	14
		676	00	13	90
		679	00	28	57
		690	00	07	10
		689	00	00	32
		693	00	10	12
		695	00	05	49
		697	00	02	72
		701	00	25	30
	Karahara				
		700	00	19	95
		733	00	29	33
		728	00	01	54
		727	00	04	79
6.	Surajpur Sothra	50	00	03	14
		41	00	26	43
		49	00	12	09
		48	00	01	95
		47	00	05	09
		54	00	05	32
		55	00	03	67
		53	00	11	50
		56	00	00	10
		57	00	01	87
		58	00	16	66
		141	00	50	50
		140	00	06	62
		142	00	04	33
		143	00	05	62
		144	00	00	85
7.	Singemai	78	00	05	38
		81	00	11	65
		80	00	30	84
		82	00	19	87
		236	00	10	65
		237	00	23	51
8.	Sothara	627	00	01	31
		637	00	06	08

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		638	00	02	62
		642	00	00	10
		644	00	08	38
		643	00	01	28
		645	00	08	94
		657	00	14	63
		646	00	00	40
		656	00	12	05
		649	00	00	10
		651	00	01	93
		655	00	07	60
9.	Akbarpur Sarai	291	00	07	31
		292	00	05	14
		293	00	04	97
		294	00	02	27
		295	00	01	62
		296	00	18	62
		454	00	00	10
		455	00	17	62
		427	00	12	12
		428	00	02	92
		425	00	03	08
		423	00	01	98
		424	00	11	74
		429	00	09	11
		430	00	05	94
		307	00	00	38
		308	00	14	98
		309	00	07	76
		311	00	07	20
		312	00	00	10
		408	00	00	33
		310	00	01	12
		407	00	20	15
		339	00	00	36
		338	00	00	10
		341	00	00	18
		342	00	01	90
		340	00	00	79

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		344	00	01	12
		343	00	13	31
		346	00	00	36
		347	00	05	93
		350	00	01	32
		348	00	03	79
		349	00	04	31
		357	00	00	36
		363	00	04	05
		362	00	08	58
		370	00	00	36
	Akbarpur Sarai	372	00	07	42
		374	00	00	37
		376	00	11	40
		375	00	03	66
		378	00	00	10
		390	00	00	41
		394	00	12	23
		396	00	00	36
		397	00	09	63
10.	Sherpur Afzalpur	360	00	06	13
		361	00	05	98
		362	00	05	52
		359	00	02	00
		363	00	02	33
		364	00	00	18
		357	00	10	00
		375	00	09	55
		376	00	05	51
		377	00	16	99
		379	00	00	45
		335	00	00	10
		380	00	00	52
		381	00	01	99
		334	00	02	75
		333	00	12	90
		384/1015	00	00	36
		397	00	22	99
		396	00	10	37
		393	00	06	41

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		392	00	15	76
		391	00	00	56
		390	00	14	85
		503	00	12	86
		502	00	19	16
		502/1029	00	05	51
		504	00	02	10
		509	00	01	70
		510	00	18	24
11.	Bahadurpur	187	00	02	24
		191	00	24	36
	Bahadurpur	189	00	01	10
		196	00	00	58
		198	00	16	09
		199	00	01	31
		200	00	00	58
		204	00	03	01
		205	00	00	10
		212	00	00	45
		213	00	15	85
		215	00	00	10
		177	00	02	89
		149	00	00	10
		148	00	01	04
		147	00	00	10
		146	00	09	86
		216	00	00	10
		145	00	03	54
		144	00	02	45
		140	00	11	02
		328	00	14	60
		135	00	00	10
		329	00	05	44
		330	00	00	74
		331	00	01	40
		332	00	01	45
		342	00	28	11
		374	00	00	40
		340	00	06	93
		378	00	02	13

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		382	00	14	26
		484	00	21	65
		485	00	09	71
		488	00	10	63
		489	00	00	56
		491	00	05	04
		520	00	01	66
		523	00	15	89
		522	00	02	71
		522/1421	00	00	69
		518	00	08	53
	Bahadurpur	517	00	03	80
		516	00	15	84
		544	00	11	11
		545	00	11	23
		839	00	00	62
		864	00	09	07
		863	00	08	72
		862	00	00	48
		865	00	06	47
		870	00	00	55
		873	00	07	03
		872	00	11	41
		879	00	00	57
		882	00	03	67
		883	00	03	99
		884	00	04	06
		886	00	06	22
		887	00	05	66
		888	00	06	01

[F. No. R-11025(11)20/2018/OR-I/E-27595]

NOAS KINDO, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 11 दिसम्बर, 2018

का. आ. 1768.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में टूण्डला टर्मिनल से कानपुर टर्मिनल तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिये इंडियन ऑयल कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए। और केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसी पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिये यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी भूमि में जो इस से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, और जिसमें उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाने का प्रस्ताव है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए।

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है।

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से, जिसको इस अधिसूचना में युक्त भारत के राजपत्र की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर, भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के लिए उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार के संबंध में सक्षम प्राधिकारी, इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड पाइपलाइन्स प्रभाग, निर्माण कार्यालय, उत्तरी क्षेत्र पाइपलाइन्स, टूण्डला - गौरिया पाइपलाइन परियोजना, ई-160, प्रथम व द्वितीय तल, कमला नगर, आगरा (यू.पी.) - 282004 को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

तहसील – जसवंतगर

जिला – इटावा

राज्य – उत्तर प्रदेश

क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	धनुआ	1	00	21	33
		4	00	02	12
		79	00	09	07

[फा. सं. आर-11025(11)20/2018-ओआर-I/ई-27595]

नोवस किन्डो, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 11th December, 2018

S.O. 1768.—Whereas, it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of petroleum products from Tundla Terminal to Kanpur Terminal should be laid by Indian Oil Corporation Limited. And whereas, it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said schedule may, within twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of this notification, as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the General Public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein or laying of the pipeline under the land to Competent Authority, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (Pipelines Division), Construction Office, Northern Region Pipelines, Tundla-Gawria Pipeline Project, E-160,1st & 2nd floor, Kamlanagar, Agra(U.P.) – 282 004.

SCHEDULE

Tehsil:- Jaswantnagar

District:- Etawah

State :- Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Dhanua	1	00	21	33
		4	00	02	12

79

00

09

07

[F. No. R-11025(11)20/2018/OR-I/E-27595]

NOAS KINDO, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 11 दिसम्बर, 2018

का. आ. 1769.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में टूण्डला टर्मिनल से कानपुर टर्मिनल तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिये इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसी पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिये यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी भूमि में जो इस से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, और जिसमें उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाने का प्रस्ताव है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए।

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है।

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से, जिसको इस अधिसूचना में युक्त भारत के राजपत्र की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती है, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर, भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के लिए उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार के संबंध में सक्षम प्राधिकारी, इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड पाइपलाइन्स प्रभाग, निर्माण कार्यालय, उत्तरी क्षेत्र पाइपलाइन्स, टूण्डला - गौरिया पाइपलाइन परियोजना, ई-160, प्रथम व द्वितीय तल, कमला नगर, आगरा (यू.पी.) - 282004 को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

तहसील: करहल

जिला: मैनपुरी

राज्य - उत्तर प्रदेश

क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	शाहजहापुर	170	00	18	56
		169	00	00	10
		162	00	08	75
		161	00	11	83
		165	00	03	89
		164	00	00	82

तहसील: करहल

जिला: मैनपुरी

राज्य – उत्तर प्रदेश

क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
		158	00	00	69
		157	00	12	35
		152	00	00	34
		144	00	03	90
		133	00	03	70
		145	00	00	96
		141	00	00	10
	शाहजहापुर	131	00	00	37
		143	00	00	16
		130	00	07	39
		391	00	00	66
		390	00	33	29
		395	00	00	33
		426	00	07	16
		427	00	16	18
		425	00	01	16
		424	00	00	19
		436	00	07	34
		452	00	00	37
		468	00	17	31
2	सैय्यदपुर प्रान	14	00	08	89
		22	00	06	43
		21	00	01	53
		15	00	02	72
		16	00	00	78
		23	00	15	85

तहसील: करहल

जिला: मैनपुरी

राज्य – उत्तर प्रदेश

क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
		287	00	00	45
		288	00	09	02
		289	00	00	54
		290	00	00	10
		291	00	00	23
		292	00	01	96
		293	00	07	90
	सैय्यदपुर प्रान	322	00	11	27
		323	00	08	83
		326	00	00	26
		328	00	07	43
		329	00	07	89
		331	00	07	77
		333	00	00	23
		334	00	13	73
		335	00	06	99
		336	00	05	93
		338	00	00	28
		392	00	02	00
		390	00	04	28
		393	00	02	15
		394	00	02	22
		401	00	12	50
		402	00	10	38
		403	00	09	37
		404	00	05	43

तहसील: करहल

जिला: मैनपुरी

राज्य – उत्तर प्रदेश

क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
		405	00	00	26
		407	00	17	47
		411	00	01	14
		410	00	01	01
		406	00	01	33
		364	00	00	10
		365	00	05	10
	सैय्यदपुर प्रान	373	00	17	53
		374	00	03	30
		372	00	00	53
		366	00	26	74
		266	00	03	02
		268	00	03	99
		269	00	04	81
		270	00	16	32
		271	00	01	25
		370	00	00	50
3	हाजीपुर सेमरी	178	00	00	15
		179	00	00	10
		186	00	00	78
		180	00	00	10
		181	00	00	31
		182	00	00	52
		183	00	00	61
4	अहमदपुर	173	00	00	69
		181	00	01	59

तहसील: करहल

जिला: मैनपुरी

राज्य – उत्तर प्रदेश

क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
		189	00	09	71
		190	00	11	94
		225	00	25	52
		224	00	00	88
		221	00	01	32
		264	00	00	37
		250	00	00	10
	अहमदपुर	248	00	00	15
		252	00	22	78
		615/247	00	01	00
		247	00	00	10
5	तिरकारा दौलतपुर	73	00	06	64
		74	00	07	45
		75	00	12	35
		76	00	03	76
		77	00	00	50
		84	00	08	06
		85	00	06	96
		86	00	00	91
		87	00	02	38
		88	00	00	10
6	शुकरुल्लापुर	215	00	12	58
		216	00	15	46
		219	00	16	74
		229	00	01	77
		228	00	02	40

तहसील: करहल

जिला: मैनपुरी

राज्य – उत्तर प्रदेश

क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
		227	00	03	59
		226	00	03	49
		224	00	05	58
		234	00	00	56
		236	00	13	71
		237	00	00	55
		253	00	00	10
	शुकरुल्लापुर	255	00	00	10
		251	00	08	56
		252	00	05	84
7	रम्पुरा	410	00	00	18
		411	00	08	80
		431	00	12	89
		449	00	00	32
		450	00	00	12
		448	00	15	16
		451	00	28	07
		453	00	00	72
		489	00	09	07
		488	00	02	52
		497	00	22	94
		498	00	02	51
		502	00	00	30
		503	00	08	40
		507	00	07	32
		508	00	07	86

तहसील: करहल

जिला: मैनपुरी

राज्य – उत्तर प्रदेश

क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
		523	00	07	42
		524	00	06	28
		525	00	08	35
		582	00	18	92
		583	00	00	31
		584	00	00	57
		585	00	03	83
	रम्पुरा	571	00	01	45
		572	00	01	94
		568	00	25	10
		556	00	04	18
		555	00	00	73
		553	00	04	76
		550	00	05	39
		549	00	04	96
		548	00	06	23
8	मनौना	274	00	05	79
		275	00	03	75
		276	00	03	15
		277	00	03	24
		278	00	14	32
		263	00	00	26
		262	00	11	55
		261	00	08	02
		309	00	00	10
		310	00	20	41

तहसील: करहल

जिला: मैनपुरी

राज्य – उत्तर प्रदेश

क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
		313	00	09	68
		312	00	05	73
		319	00	06	68
		320	00	00	48
		321	00	04	31
		334	00	10	45
		325	00	00	21
	मनौना	326	00	00	96
		332	00	10	97
		339	00	00	10
		333	00	01	84
		337	00	00	57
		340	00	15	38
		343	00	01	63
		345	00	02	98
		346	00	06	17
		352	00	08	03
		507	00	00	27
		510	00	29	32
		553	00	15	17
		554	00	00	10
		555	00	04	07
		571	00	04	86
		556	00	00	61
		559	00	12	72
		560	00	01	24

तहसील: करहल

जिला: मैनपुरी

राज्य - उत्तर प्रदेश

क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
	मनौना	561	00	01	69
		921	00	00	41
		914	00	02	46
		913	00	01	72
		915	00	22	53
		916	00	01	33
		908	00	02	33
		909	00	00	10
		907	00	18	10
		823	00	00	10
		902	00	04	94
		833	00	30	00
		831	00	14	48
		830	00	07	90
		832	00	13	90
		834	00	00	54
		837	00	19	30
		836	00	02	32
		839	00	00	54
		840	00	00	36
		841	00	16	22
		842	00	07	30
		780	00	02	65
		779	00	03	46
		778	00	11	14
		777	00	00	10

तहसील: करहल

जिला: मैनपुरी

राज्य – उत्तर प्रदेश

क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
		776	00	12	22
		769	00	00	29
		772	00	08	69
		773	00	07	89
9	भिडौरा	572	00	01	02
		37	00	08	44
		41	00	00	37
	भिडौरा	44	00	12	81
		35	00	01	58
		29	00	02	03
		30	00	01	01
		31	00	11	83
		32	00	09	10
		33	00	16	72
		25	00	00	10
		34	00	16	04
		91	00	07	05
		90	00	04	93
		93	00	00	36
		116	00	00	28
		117	00	26	35
		84	00	16	42
		83	00	00	10
		119	00	00	60
		126	00	12	28
		130	00	10	58

तहसील: करहल

जिला: मैनपुरी

राज्य – उत्तर प्रदेश

क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
		140	00	00	36
		132	00	00	55
		138	00	00	10
		147	00	14	16
		146	00	13	04
		167	00	04	41
		168	00	00	10
	भिडौरा	162	00	12	64
		166	00	10	19
		165	00	03	14
		185	00	00	44
		197	00	06	51
		198	00	05	93
		199	00	06	03
		200	00	05	98
		201	00	05	90
		218	00	04	20
		217	00	26	41
		215	00	15	05
10	अमामई	386	00	01	15
		387	00	00	10
		385	00	12	14
		390	00	01	17
		389	00	09	10
		384	00	01	07
		382	00	10	69

तहसील: करहल

जिला: मैनपुरी

राज्य – उत्तर प्रदेश

क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
		439	00	06	19
		440	00	05	56
		438	00	01	40
		426	00	02	13
		427	00	06	30
		450	00	00	10
		433	00	04	66
	अमामई	434	00	04	11
		435	00	01	01
		436	00	05	72
		455	00	00	40
		478	00	22	88
		479	00	00	12
		477	00	04	47
		487	00	00	29
		490	00	06	07
		476	00	00	88
		475	00	17	37
		474	00	00	40
		499	00	04	44
		500	00	08	11
		501	00	09	64
		502	00	05	10
		512	00	01	17
		759	00	12	72
		511	00	00	10

तहसील: करहल

जिला: मैनपुरी

राज्य – उत्तर प्रदेश

क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
11	बूरामई	791	00	00	64
		790	00	09	90
		176	00	03	65
		175	00	01	87
		177	00	10	27
		239	00	00	58
		240	00	00	58
	बूरामई	241	00	08	08
		242	00	00	39
		419	00	00	10
		243	00	32	41
		417	00	05	70
		416	00	10	73
		411	00	00	39
		410	00	03	63
		409	00	04	38
		408	00	04	04
		407	00	03	53
		405	00	00	37
		401	00	10	09
		399	00	00	12
		398	00	09	50
		397	00	06	69
		396	00	04	39

तहसील: करहल

जिला: मैनपुरी

राज्य - उत्तर प्रदेश

क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
		395	00	05	60
		392	00	05	15
		391	00	12	88
		390	00	05	66
		388	00	00	38
		387	00	09	14
	बूरामई	386	00	03	82
		385	00	00	32

[फा. सं. आर-11025(11)20/2018-ओआर-1/ई-27595]

नोबस किन्डो, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 11th December, 2018

S.O. 1769.—Whereas, it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of petroleum products from Tundla Terminal to Kanpur Terminal should be laid by Indian Oil Corporation Limited. And whereas, it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said schedule may, within twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of this notification, as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the General Public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein or laying of the pipeline under the land to Competent Authority, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (Pipelines Division), Construction Office, Northern Region Pipelines, Tundla-Gawria Pipeline Project, E-160, 1st & 2nd floor, Kamlanagar, Agra (U.P.) – 282 004.

SCHEDULE

Tehsil:- Karhal

District:- Mainpuri

State :- Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Shahjahanpur	170	00	18	56
		169	00	00	10
		162	00	08	75

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		161	00	11	83
		165	00	03	89
		164	00	00	82
		158	00	00	69
		157	00	12	35
		152	00	00	34
		144	00	03	90
		133	00	03	70
	Shahjahanpur	145	00	00	96
		141	00	00	10
		131	00	00	37
		143	00	00	16
		130	00	07	39
		391	00	00	66
		390	00	33	29
		395	00	00	33
		426	00	07	16
		427	00	16	18
		425	00	01	16
		424	00	00	19
		436	00	07	34
		452	00	00	37
		468	00	17	31
2	Saiyadpur Pran	14	00	08	89
		22	00	06	43
		21	00	01	53
		15	00	02	72
		16	00	00	78
		23	00	15	85
		287	00	00	45

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		288	00	09	02
		289	00	00	54
		290	00	00	10
		291	00	00	23
		292	00	01	96
		293	00	07	90
		322	00	11	27
		323	00	08	83
	Saiyadpur Pran	326	00	00	26
		328	00	07	43
		329	00	07	89
		331	00	07	77
		333	00	00	23
		334	00	13	73
		335	00	06	99
		336	00	05	93
		338	00	00	28
		392	00	02	00
		390	00	04	28
		393	00	02	15
		394	00	02	22
		401	00	12	50
		402	00	10	38
		403	00	09	37
		404	00	05	43
		405	00	00	26
		407	00	17	47
		411	00	01	14
		410	00	01	01
		406	00	01	33

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		364	00	00	10
		365	00	05	10
		373	00	17	53
		374	00	03	30
		372	00	00	53
		366	00	26	74
		266	00	03	02
		268	00	03	99
	Saiyadpur Pran	269	00	04	81
		270	00	16	32
		271	00	01	25
		370	00	00	50
3	Hajipur Samari	178	00	00	15
		179	00	00	10
		186	00	00	78
		180	00	00	10
		181	00	00	31
		182	00	00	52
		183	00	00	61
4	Ahmadpur	173	00	00	69
		181	00	01	59
		189	00	09	71
		190	00	11	94
		225	00	25	52
		224	00	00	88
		221	00	01	32
		264	00	00	37
		250	00	00	10
		248	00	00	15
		252	00	22	78

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		615/247	00	01	00
		247	00	00	10
5	Tirkara Daulatpur	73	00	06	64
		74	00	07	45
		75	00	12	35
		76	00	03	76
		77	00	00	50
		84	00	08	06
	Tirkara Daulatpur	85	00	06	96
		86	00	00	91
		87	00	02	38
		88	00	00	10
6	Shukrullapur	215	00	12	58
		216	00	15	46
		219	00	16	74
		229	00	01	77
		228	00	02	40
		227	00	03	59
		226	00	03	49
		224	00	05	58
		234	00	00	56
		236	00	13	71
		237	00	00	55
		253	00	00	10
		255	00	00	10
		251	00	08	56
		252	00	05	84
7	Rampura	410	00	00	18
		411	00	08	80
		431	00	12	89

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		449	00	00	32
		450	00	00	12
		448	00	15	16
		451	00	28	07
		453	00	00	72
		489	00	09	07
		488	00	02	52
		497	00	22	94
	Rampura	498	00	02	51
		502	00	00	30
		503	00	08	40
		507	00	07	32
		508	00	07	86
		523	00	07	42
		524	00	06	28
		525	00	08	35
		582	00	18	92
		583	00	00	31
		584	00	00	57
		585	00	03	83
		571	00	01	45
		572	00	01	94
		568	00	25	10
		556	00	04	18
		555	00	00	73
		553	00	04	76
		550	00	05	39
		549	00	04	96
		548	00	06	23
8	Manauna	274	00	05	79

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		275	00	03	75
		276	00	03	15
		277	00	03	24
		278	00	14	32
		263	00	00	26
		262	00	11	55
		261	00	08	02
		309	00	00	10
	Manauna	310	00	20	41
		313	00	09	68
		312	00	05	73
		319	00	06	68
		320	00	00	48
		321	00	04	31
		334	00	10	45
		325	00	00	21
		326	00	00	96
		332	00	10	97
		339	00	00	10
		333	00	01	84
		337	00	00	57
		340	00	15	38
		343	00	01	63
		345	00	02	98
		346	00	06	17
		352	00	08	03
		507	00	00	27
		510	00	29	32
		553	00	15	17
		554	00	00	10

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		555	00	04	07
		571	00	04	86
		556	00	00	61
		559	00	12	72
		560	00	01	24
		561	00	01	69
		921	00	00	41
		914	00	02	46
	Manauna	913	00	01	72
		915	00	22	53
		916	00	01	33
		908	00	02	33
		909	00	00	10
		907	00	18	10
		823	00	00	10
		902	00	04	94
		833	00	30	00
		831	00	14	48
		830	00	07	90
		832	00	13	90
		834	00	00	54
		837	00	19	30
		836	00	02	32
		839	00	00	54
		840	00	00	36
		841	00	16	22
		842	00	07	30
		780	00	02	65
		779	00	03	46
		778	00	11	14

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		777	00	00	10
		776	00	12	22
		769	00	00	29
		772	00	08	69
		773	00	07	89
9	Bhidaura	572	00	01	02
		37	00	08	44
		41	00	00	37
	Bhidaura	44	00	12	81
		35	00	01	58
		29	00	02	03
		30	00	01	01
		31	00	11	83
		32	00	09	10
		33	00	16	72
		25	00	00	10
		34	00	16	04
		91	00	07	05
		90	00	04	93
		93	00	00	36
		116	00	00	28
		117	00	26	35
		84	00	16	42
		83	00	00	10
		119	00	00	60
		126	00	12	28
		130	00	10	58
		140	00	00	36
		132	00	00	55
		138	00	00	10

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		147	00	14	16
		146	00	13	04
		167	00	04	41
		168	00	00	10
		162	00	12	64
		166	00	10	19
		165	00	03	14
		185	00	00	44
	Bhidaura	197	00	06	51
		198	00	05	93
		199	00	06	03
		200	00	05	98
		201	00	05	90
		218	00	04	20
		217	00	26	41
		215	00	15	05
10	Amamai	386	00	01	15
		387	00	00	10
		385	00	12	14
		390	00	01	17
		389	00	09	10
		384	00	01	07
		382	00	10	69
		439	00	06	19
		440	00	05	56
		438	00	01	40
		426	00	02	13
		427	00	06	30
		450	00	00	10
		433	00	04	66

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		434	00	04	11
		435	00	01	01
		436	00	05	72
		455	00	00	40
		478	00	22	88
		479	00	00	12
		477	00	04	47
		487	00	00	29
	Amamai	490	00	06	07
		476	00	00	88
		475	00	17	37
		474	00	00	40
		499	00	04	44
		500	00	08	11
		501	00	09	64
		502	00	05	10
		512	00	01	17
		759	00	12	72
		511	00	00	10
		791	00	00	64
		790	00	09	90
11	Buramai	176	00	03	65
		175	00	01	87
		177	00	10	27
		239	00	00	58
		240	00	00	58
		241	00	08	08
		242	00	00	39
		419	00	00	10
		243	00	32	41

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		417	00	05	70
		416	00	10	73
		411	00	00	39
		410	00	03	63
		409	00	04	38
		408	00	04	04
		407	00	03	53
		405	00	00	37
	Buramai	401	00	10	09
		399	00	00	12
		398	00	09	50
		397	00	06	69
		396	00	04	39
		395	00	05	60
		392	00	05	15
		391	00	12	88
		390	00	05	66
		388	00	00	38
		387	00	09	14
		386	00	03	82
		385	00	00	32

[F. No. R-11025(11)20/2018-OR-I/E-27595]

NOAS KINDO, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 11 दिसम्बर, 2018

का. आ. 1770.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में टूण्डला टर्मिनल से कानपुर टर्मिनल तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिये इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसी पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिये यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी भूमि में जो इससे उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, और जिसमें उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाने का प्रस्ताव है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए।

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है।

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से, जिसको इस अधिसूचना में युक्त भारत के राजपत्र की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती है, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर, भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के लिए उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार के संबंध में सक्षम प्राधिकारी, इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड पाइपलाइन्स प्रभाग, निर्माण कार्यालय, उत्तरी क्षेत्र पाइपलाइन्स, टूण्डला - गौरिया पाइपलाइन परियोजना, ई-160, प्रथम व द्वितीय तल, कमला नगर, आगरा (यू.पी.) - 282004 को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

तहसील – इटावा

जिला – इटावा

राज्य – उत्तर प्रदेश

क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	राहिन	1033	00	00	31
		1056	00	19	18
		1063	00	01	33
		1064	00	14	53
		1062	00	10	58
		1060	00	01	28
		1061	00	00	62
		706	00	03	57
		708	00	01	24
		707	00	13	48
		709	00	11	09
		710	00	00	50
		705	00	00	44
		703	00	01	14
		711	00	22	88
		712	00	14	40

क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
		682	00	00	79
		690	00	00	15
		689	00	15	18
		691	00	00	36
2	गुलावपुर	322	00	06	36
		324	00	11	29
		328	00	00	38
		329	00	06	83
		331	00	07	20
	गुलावपुर	334	00	15	84
		335	00	00	29
		304	00	14	00
		305	00	10	64
		306	00	00	10
		350	00	36	69
		351	00	14	98
		353	00	14	44
		354	00	01	67
		356	00	01	13
		355	00	00	82
		292	00	05	31
		288	00	07	65
		287	00	02	84
		289	00	00	27
		274	00	00	27
		275	00	03	07
3	केशोंपुर राहिन	140	00	02	98

क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
		139	00	00	66
		138	00	03	74
		137	00	10	36
		123	00	01	30
		122	00	06	27
		121	00	00	10
		118	00	01	40
		115	00	06	35
		114	00	00	54
	केशोंपुर राहिन	111	00	00	48
		106	00	00	47
		105	00	09	85
		104	00	14	49
		103	00	01	64
		255	00	00	69
		284	00	15	65
		283	00	12	56
		285	00	00	10
		281	00	00	92
		277	00	01	50
		288	00	00	59
		291	00	00	10
		292	00	05	03
		296	00	03	79
		294	00	00	60
		295	00	03	20
		297	00	00	10

क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
		303	00	08	75
		304	00	00	39
		307	00	09	07
		306	00	18	39
		305	00	00	94
		318	00	00	23
		325	00	17	71
		326	00	04	92
		327	00	11	48
	केशोंपुर राहिन	330	00	15	78
4	सुल्तानपुर राहिन	485	00	02	28
5	गंगापुर	64	00	00	90
		67	00	05	02
		72	00	03	57
		73	00	13	55
		74	00	01	63
		76	00	00	27
		161	00	12	70
		157	00	04	99
		158	00	01	42
		159	00	00	10
		154	00	00	61
		148	00	00	26
		147	00	01	95
		146	00	02	65
		145	00	00	32
		144	00	00	43

क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
		143	00	01	33
		142	00	00	42
		166	00	02	59
		140	00	13	72
		125	00	18	74
		120	00	01	48
		119	00	00	88
		121	00	02	67
		116	00	12	81
	गंगापुर	114	00	00	71
		176	00	00	21
		183	00	00	24
		178	00	04	71
		180	00	01	39
		181	00	01	07
		181/844	00	00	52
		182	00	00	10
		179	00	04	86
6	बिठौली	93	00	05	19
		89	00	05	63
		79	00	22	44
		90	00	00	10
		122	00	06	57
		123	00	05	21
		136	00	15	55
		135	00	04	42
		134	00	05	05

क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
		137	00	00	16
		131	00	00	40
		199	00	00	10
		198	00	23	04
		197	00	04	17
		196	00	09	14
		195	00	01	41
		312	00	08	32
		313	00	10	83
	विठौली	314	00	04	67
		315	00	02	59
		316	00	04	31
		264	00	00	10
		265	00	00	10
		321	00	00	38
		324	00	03	80
		325	00	00	10
		311	00	00	19
		264	00	00	10
		265	00	00	10
		274	00	04	89
		275	00	07	70
		276	00	06	91
		277	00	08	87
		298	00	19	50
		297	00	01	20
		301	00	06	51

क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
		300	00	07	40
		306	00	04	16
		302	00	01	67
		305	00	00	10
		304	00	00	28
7	चौबिया	1289	00	09	31
		1290	00	09	69
		1285	00	00	88
		1291	00	15	08
	चौबिया	1304	00	04	39
		1306	00	15	05
		1277	00	04	85
		1276	00	03	62
		1275	00	09	16
		1273	00	24	71
		1424	00	00	36
		1432	00	00	86
		1431	00	10	27
		1434	00	00	36
		1435	00	14	24
		1436	00	00	46
8	बख्त्यारपुर	247	00	00	46
		246	00	00	70
		248	00	07	76
		252	00	17	68
		253	00	08	82
		261	00	11	73

क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
		263	00	00	46
		264	00	09	03
		270	00	09	72
		271	00	21	23
		276	00	13	55
		278	00	00	10
9	खेडा हेलू	4	00	00	28
		2	00	05	90
		3	00	05	57
	खेडा हेलू	5	00	07	71
10	मूंज	3437	00	10	47
		3438	00	31	31
		3432	00	41	43
		3431	00	39	02
		3427	00	00	52
		3424	00	24	13
		3423	00	29	45
		3454	00	00	10
		3452	00	06	56
		3455	00	03	47
		3354	00	09	50
		3355	00	06	76
		3357	00	07	24
		3360	00	21	02
		3358	00	03	46
		3339	00	10	64
		3361	00	36	89

क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
		3336	00	05	67
		3307	00	09	14
		3571	00	09	49
		3572	00	59	41
		3547	00	18	48
		3543	00	02	01
		3542	00	01	23
		3541	00	05	09
		3548	00	19	80
	मूंज	3535	00	00	49
		3549	00	00	49
		3551	00	01	06
		3532	00	33	61
		3550	00	02	89
		3531	00	31	09
		3744	00	10	74
		3733	00	02	20
		3734	00	03	42
		3735	00	07	76
		3736	00	06	62
		3747	00	23	89
		3748	00	00	27
		3751	00	00	10
		3753	00	12	80
		3765	00	10	02
		3764	00	06	40
		3761	00	07	23

क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
		3760	00	02	79
11	मसनाई	454	00	20	84
		453	00	39	44
		451	00	04	38
		440	00	43	51
		446	00	08	13
		447	00	07	35
		450	00	00	10
		449	00	00	55
	मसनाई	448	00	05	14
		484	00	44	29
		490	00	01	80
		498	00	00	10
		499	00	01	22
		479	00	02	13
		478	00	00	73
		477	00	17	09
		508	00	03	25
		500	00	21	47
		497	00	00	17
		495	00	00	89
		504	00	01	25
		501	00	00	10
		505	00	41	02
12	सदनपुर	108	00	07	02
		107	00	05	40
		106	00	14	03

क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
		104	00	00	10
		103	00	00	52
		97	00	02	53
		100	00	07	26
		101	00	07	53
		150	00	07	24
		149	00	02	07
		151	00	00	78
		152	00	14	32
	सदनपुर	153	00	06	32
		154	00	06	61
		155	00	11	80
		180	00	09	06
		181	00	01	64
		182	00	05	33
		207	00	03	22
		208	00	00	33
		183	00	01	95
		206	00	02	69
		205	00	03	58
		204	00	00	49
		199	00	05	48
		198	00	07	11
		197	00	00	38

[फा. सं. आर-11025(11)20/2018-ओआर-I/ई-27595]

नोवस किन्डो, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 11th December, 2018

S.O. 1770.—Whereas, it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of petroleum products from Tundla Terminal to Kanpur Terminal should be laid by Indian Oil Corporation Limited. And whereas, it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of this notification, as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the General Public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein or laying of the pipeline under the land to Competent Authority, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (Pipelines Division), Construction Office, Northern Region Pipelines, Tundla-Gawria Pipeline Project, E-160, 1st & 2nd floor, Kamlanagar, Agra(U.P.) – 282 004.

SCHEDULE**Tehsil:- Etawah****District:- Etawah****State :- Uttar Pradesh**

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Rahin	1033	00	00	31
		1056	00	19	18
		1063	00	01	33
		1064	00	14	53
		1062	00	10	58
		1060	00	01	28
		1061	00	00	62
		706	00	03	57
		708	00	01	24
		707	00	13	48
		709	00	11	09
		710	00	00	50
		705	00	00	44
		703	00	01	14
		711	00	22	88
		712	00	14	40
		682	00	00	79
		690	00	00	15
		689	00	15	18
		691	00	00	36
2	Gulabpur	322	00	06	36
		324	00	11	29
		328	00	00	38
		329	00	06	83
		331	00	07	20
		334	00	15	84
		335	00	00	29
		304	00	14	00
		305	00	10	64
		306	00	00	10
		350	00	36	69
		351	00	14	98

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		353	00	14	44
		354	00	01	67
		356	00	01	13
		355	00	00	82
		292	00	05	31
		288	00	07	65
		287	00	02	84
		289	00	00	27
		274	00	00	27
		275	00	03	07
3	Keshonpur Rahin	140	00	02	98
		139	00	00	66
		138	00	03	74
		137	00	10	36
		123	00	01	30
	Keshonpur Rahin	122	00	06	27
		121	00	00	10
		118	00	01	40
		115	00	06	35
		114	00	00	54
		111	00	00	48
		106	00	00	47
		105	00	09	85
		104	00	14	49
		103	00	01	64
		255	00	00	69
		284	00	15	65
		283	00	12	56
		285	00	00	10
		281	00	00	92
		277	00	01	50
		288	00	00	59
		291	00	00	10
		292	00	05	03
		296	00	03	79
		294	00	00	60
		295	00	03	20
		297	00	00	10
		303	00	08	75
		304	00	00	39
		307	00	09	07
		306	00	18	39
		305	00	00	94
		318	00	00	23
		325	00	17	71
		326	00	04	92
		327	00	11	48
		330	00	15	78
4	Sultanpur Rahin	485	00	02	28
5	Gangapur	64	00	00	90

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		67	00	05	02
		72	00	03	57
		73	00	13	55
		74	00	01	63
		76	00	00	27
		161	00	12	70
		157	00	04	99
		158	00	01	42
		159	00	00	10
		154	00	00	61
		148	00	00	26
		147	00	01	95
		146	00	02	65
		145	00	00	32
		144	00	00	43
	Gangapur	143	00	01	33
		142	00	00	42
		166	00	02	59
		140	00	13	72
		125	00	18	74
		120	00	01	48
		119	00	00	88
		121	00	02	67
		116	00	12	81
		114	00	00	71
		176	00	00	21
		183	00	00	24
		178	00	04	71
		180	00	01	39
		181	00	01	07
		181/844	00	00	52
		182	00	00	10
		179	00	04	86
6	Bitholi	93	00	05	19
		89	00	05	63
		79	00	22	44
		90	00	00	10
		122	00	06	57
		123	00	05	21
		136	00	15	55
		135	00	04	42
		134	00	05	05
		137	00	00	16
		131	00	00	40
		199	00	00	10
		198	00	23	04
		197	00	04	17
		196	00	09	14
		195	00	01	41
		312	00	08	32

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		313	00	10	83
		314	00	04	67
		315	00	02	59
		316	00	04	31
		264	00	00	10
		265	00	00	10
		321	00	00	38
		324	00	03	80
		325	00	00	10
		311	00	00	19
		264	00	00	10
		265	00	00	10
		274	00	04	89
		275	00	07	70
		276	00	06	91
	Bitholi	277	00	08	87
		298	00	19	50
		297	00	01	20
		301	00	06	51
		300	00	07	40
		306	00	04	16
		302	00	01	67
		305	00	00	10
		304	00	00	28
7	Chobiya	1289	00	09	31
		1290	00	09	69
		1285	00	00	88
		1291	00	15	08
		1304	00	04	39
		1306	00	15	05
		1277	00	04	85
		1276	00	03	62
		1275	00	09	16
		1273	00	24	71
		1424	00	00	36
		1432	00	00	86
		1431	00	10	27
		1434	00	00	36
		1435	00	14	24
		1436	00	00	46
8	Bakhityarpur	247	00	00	46
		246	00	00	70
		248	00	07	76
		252	00	17	68
		253	00	08	82
		261	00	11	73
		263	00	00	46
		264	00	09	03
		270	00	09	72
		271	00	21	23

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
9	Kherahelu	276	00	13	55
		278	00	00	10
		4	00	00	28
		2	00	05	90
		3	00	05	57
10	Moonj	5	00	07	71
		3437	00	10	47
		3438	00	31	31
		3432	00	41	43
		3431	00	39	02
		3427	00	00	52
		3424	00	24	13
		3423	00	29	45
		3454	00	00	10
		3452	00	06	56
		3455	00	03	47
		3354	00	09	50
		3355	00	06	76
		3357	00	07	24
		3360	00	21	02
		3358	00	03	46
		3339	00	10	64
		3361	00	36	89
		3336	00	05	67
		3307	00	09	14
		3571	00	09	49
		3572	00	59	41
		3547	00	18	48
		3543	00	02	01
		3542	00	01	23
		3541	00	05	09
		3548	00	19	80
		3535	00	00	49
		3549	00	00	49
		3551	00	01	06
		3532	00	33	61
		3550	00	02	89
		3531	00	31	09
		3744	00	10	74
		3733	00	02	20
		3734	00	03	42
		3735	00	07	76
		3736	00	06	62
		3747	00	23	89
		3748	00	00	27
		3751	00	00	10
		3753	00	12	80
		3765	00	10	02
		3764	00	06	40
		3761	00	07	23

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
11	Masnai	3760	00	02	79
		454	00	20	84
		453	00	39	44
		451	00	04	38
		440	00	43	51
		446	00	08	13
		447	00	07	35
		450	00	00	10
		449	00	00	55
		448	00	05	14
		484	00	44	29
		490	00	01	80
		498	00	00	10
		499	00	01	22
		479	00	02	13
	Masnai	478	00	00	73
		477	00	17	09
		508	00	03	25
		500	00	21	47
		497	00	00	17
		495	00	00	89
		504	00	01	25
		501	00	00	10
		505	00	41	02
		108	00	07	02
12	Sadanpur	107	00	05	40
		106	00	14	03
		104	00	00	10
		103	00	00	52
		97	00	02	53
		100	00	07	26
		101	00	07	53
		150	00	07	24
		149	00	02	07
		151	00	00	78
		152	00	14	32
		153	00	06	32
		154	00	06	61
		155	00	11	80
		180	00	09	06
		181	00	01	64
		182	00	05	33
		207	00	03	22

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		208	00	00	33
		183	00	01	95
		206	00	02	69
		205	00	03	58
		204	00	00	49
		199	00	05	48
		198	00	07	11
		197	00	00	38

[F. No. R-11025(11)20/2018-OR-I/E-27595]

NOAS KINDO, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 11 दिसम्बर, 2018

का. आ. 1771.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में टूण्डला टर्मिनल से कानपुर टर्मिनल तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिये इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसी पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिये यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी भूमि में जो इस से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, और जिसमें उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाने का प्रस्ताव है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए।

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है।

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से, जिसको इस अधिसूचना में युक्त भारत के राजपत्र की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती है, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर, भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के लिए उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार के संबंध में सक्षम प्राधिकारी, इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड पाइपलाइन्स प्रभाग, निर्माण कार्यालय, उत्तरी क्षेत्र पाइपलाइन्स, टूण्डला - गौरिया पाइपलाइन परियोजना, ई-160, प्रथम व द्वितीय तल, कमला नगर, आगरा (यू.पी.) - 282004 को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

तहसील - सैफई

जिला - इटावा

राज्य - उत्तर प्रदेश

क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	वियारी भटपुरा	2	00	00	10
		3	00	14	27

क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
		7	00	05	61
		8	00	03	60
		9	00	20	83
		12	00	05	80
		28	00	12	06
		29	00	17	02
		30	00	07	02
		31	00	00	10
		46	00	15	33
		47	00	05	85
		45	00	07	26
	वियारी भटपुरा	92	00	09	09
		103	00	12	41
		102	00	10	95
		101	00	10	90
		100	00	00	36
		99	00	10	22
		207	00	25	94
		187	00	02	15
		190	00	16	48
		201	00	10	99
		194	00	00	62
		193	00	11	47
		195	00	18	04
		183	00	17	71
		172	00	62	33
		163	00	00	10

क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
		164	00	01	19
		165	00	02	84
		171	00	02	05
		169	00	03	81
		173	00	02	00
2.	झिंगूपुर	35	00	22	73
		34	00	18	55
		33	00	17	06
		181	00	09	57
		180	00	20	46
		203	00	52	98
	झिंगूपुर	202	00	00	14
		204	00	18	63
		206	00	00	10
3.	चौबेपुर	10	00	08	39
		9	00	09	02
		8	00	02	12
		39	00	00	17
		40	00	19	75
		41	00	00	37
4.	गींजा	519	00	00	42
		520	00	03	92
		521	00	11	59
		522	00	07	19
		526	00	16	57
		527	00	09	16
		531	00	10	86

क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
		532	00	03	44
		586	00	17	77
		533	00	00	21
		585	00	01	78
		583	00	00	10
		584	00	16	66
		588	00	00	34
		590	00	23	54
		603	00	13	17
		602	00	01	51
		600	00	11	64
	गींजा	599	00	20	21
		611	00	00	10
		612	00	00	29
		613	00	00	36
		666	00	00	10
		669	00	10	57
		668	00	04	80
		667	00	12	44
		674	00	00	67
		687	00	22	54
		706	00	18	97
		705	00	08	32
		1006	00	00	42
		1001	00	18	32
		999	00	31	01
		1019	00	00	10

क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
		993	00	05	77
		992	00	11	63
		991	00	20	12
		989	00	08	87
		988	00	06	39
		987	00	17	10
		986	00	00	30
		985	00	07	18
5.	तिरकाराबाचा	11	00	07	68
	न.सुभान	10	00	17	86
		104	00	00	10
	तिरकाराबाचा	103	00	00	10
	न.सुभान	102	00	00	10
		9	00	10	30
		106	00	09	97
		108	00	07	19
		99	00	11	99
		110	00	00	50
		98	00	31	57
		95	00	12	39
		155	00	30	14
		154	00	00	10
		156	00	17	51
		157	00	08	11
6.	लछवाई	297	00	20	26
		296	00	00	10
		310	00	31	64

क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
		311	00	00	55
		313	00	15	47
		329	00	54	09
		319	00	00	52
		322	00	30	58
		476	00	25	12
		477	00	01	80
		478	00	08	72
		479	00	00	41
		480	00	05	97
		481	00	09	47
	लछवाई	482	00	00	10
		488	00	34	93
		487	00	00	68
		490	00	13	41
		489	00	05	33
		492	00	02	15
		493	00	04	66
		500	00	04	06
		498	00	04	31
		499	00	01	89
		497	00	09	53
		496	00	00	17
		600	00	00	10
		502	00	00	55
		599	00	00	74
		598	00	05	76

क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
		596	00	07	19
		597	00	01	46
		602	00	00	50
		603	00	17	68
		594	00	15	23
		593	00	00	23
		606	00	01	55
		592	00	08	09
		608	00	02	11
		978	00	12	39
		979	00	29	40
	लछवाई	996	00	06	50
		997	00	08	76
		1005	00	08	60
		995	00	00	10
		1006	00	08	15
		1008	00	00	10
		1009	00	00	10
		994	00	12	72
		1007	00	02	05
		1010	00	10	55
		1020	00	01	27
		1021	00	13	68
		1023	00	02	41
		1022	00	05	27
		903	00	12	79
		902	00	08	88

क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
		901	00	01	31
		900	00	12	79
		873	00	06	99
		899	00	03	58
		898	00	09	57
		887	00	02	17
		896	00	00	72
		895	00	00	20
		888	00	15	12
		894	00	00	10
		893	00	00	10
	लछवाई	892	00	02	42
		891	00	02	49
		854	00	03	27
		851	00	01	14
		844	00	00	20
		852	00	01	00
		853	00	04	65
		856	00	01	74
		839	00	00	76
		837	00	03	57
		838	00	00	26
		836	00	04	13
		834	00	18	55
		835	00	00	10
		833	00	26	23
		826	00	01	00

क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
		832	00	00	10
		812	00	31	08
		813	00	08	45
		814	00	00	10
7.	नरहौली भिडरुआ	22	00	22	87
		25	00	01	27
		24	00	00	60
		23	00	04	70
		28	00	00	10
		30	00	00	77
		29	00	32	83
	नरहौली भिडरुआ	321	00	01	25
		334	00	08	26
		335	00	17	16
		340	00	11	50
		341	00	06	19
		508	00	01	86
		495	00	29	62
		496	00	14	15
		497	00	02	59
8.	पिडारी	198	00	01	09
		1156	00	07	33
		1157	00	03	06
		1158	00	18	02
		1159	00	14	96
		1150	00	05	58
		1147	00	00	58

क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
		1146	00	06	21
9.	ककरारा	68	00	10	47
		66	00	03	34
		67	00	01	41
		65	00	12	98
		61	00	01	18
		64	00	06	14
		63	00	10	82
		88	00	00	85
		96	00	22	78
		95	00	09	07
	ककरारा	131	00	08	24
		129	00	17	59
		127	00	16	64
		125	00	15	94
10.	उसरई	285	00	03	87
		283	00	22	26
		282	00	00	21
		276	00	00	41
		275	00	02	32
		274	00	07	48
		273	00	00	45
		272	00	12	28
		139	00	03	29
		145	00	11	28
		143	00	00	90
		144	00	01	18

क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
		146	00	12	77
		147	00	37	80
		148	00	64	24
		100	00	00	50
		85	00	00	10
		173	00	40	19
		177	00	06	99
		178	00	11	90
		169	00	01	17
		219	00	05	91
		215	00	00	66
	उसरई	214	00	00	33
		218	00	00	11
		213	00	04	61
		212	00	04	31
		211	00	00	59
		209	00	10	19
		208	00	10	47
		228	00	00	65
		238	00	10	67
		237	00	02	11
		233	00	00	10
		235	00	00	10
		240	00	05	96
		246	00	21	04
11.	कुम्हार	165	00	00	38
		169	00	00	10

क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
		168	00	15	53
		166	00	00	91
		167	00	06	93
		172	00	05	25
		173	00	05	85
		175	00	05	27
		176	00	05	77
		180	00	09	95
		179	00	00	22
		181	00	04	28
		182	00	00	10
	कुम्हावर	185	00	06	70
		194	00	02	39
		192	00	01	69
		195	00	01	95
		196	00	00	60
		529	00	00	67
		518	00	00	10
		530	00	00	10
		531	00	08	72
		533	00	03	12
		534	00	00	10
		560	00	43	06
		572	00	00	36
		573	00	06	87
		574	00	06	50
		571	00	00	10

क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
		644	00	03	46
		642	00	00	10
		643	00	03	89
		631	00	00	10
		630	00	00	10
		625	00	00	22
		626	00	13	30
		627	00	02	01
		628	00	00	10
		622	00	10	92
		612	00	13	86
	कुम्हावर	610	00	10	72
		609	00	05	33
12.	लौंगपुर	29	00	01	24
		30	00	01	38
		33	00	02	37
		32	00	17	63
		72	00	01	57
		73	00	11	30
		74	00	04	56
		75	00	08	39
		76	00	03	94
		77	00	03	70
		78	00	03	65
		81	00	00	10
		83	00	05	31
		82	00	00	72

क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
		133	00	01	50
		136	00	01	20
		137	00	04	18
		138	00	06	76
		142	00	04	13
		143	00	00	67
		145	00	05	77
		147	00	03	04
		148	00	02	66
		229	00	04	11
		227	00	01	62
	लौंगपुर	231	00	01	36
		232	00	01	54
		233	00	01	38
		235	00	03	53
		237	00	15	91
		238	00	00	36
		230	00	00	10
		239	00	10	22
		240	00	10	22
		241	00	02	07
13.	तुलसीपुर	202	00	00	10
		201	00	02	74
		200	00	13	73
		199	00	00	70
		198	00	00	15
		192	00	00	45

क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
		191	00	06	91
		185	00	12	16
		184	00	10	67
		183	00	00	10
		170	00	18	81
		169	00	00	10
		172	00	03	62
		171	00	01	24
		175	00	00	27
		176	00	01	18
		165	00	04	26
	तुलसीपुर	164	00	07	11
		163	00	07	05
		158	00	20	22
		157	00	03	67
		156	00	09	11
		155	00	07	85
		154	00	10	71
		149	00	00	52
14.	जाफरपुर	396	00	19	01
		397	00	01	62
		399	00	00	23
		388	00	16	79
		385	00	00	37
		384	00	16	45
		381	00	12	94
		365	00	00	36

क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
		372	00	12	69
		345	00	00	46
		346	00	15	07
		344	00	00	28
		343	00	00	60
		347	00	00	36
		322	00	10	31
		323	00	12	15
		326	00	18	77
		327	00	00	18
		332	00	07	44
	जाफरपुर	331	00	02	91
		330	00	05	16
15.	भागीपुर	445	00	00	36
		443	00	12	46
		442	00	01	83
		430	00	00	36
		420	00	09	16
		421	00	13	26
		417	00	00	68
		408	00	05	34
		409	00	08	43
		407	00	00	12
		406	00	00	49
		405	00	01	21
		404	00	00	36
		411	00	07	91

क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
		403	00	00	37
		393	00	12	32
		392	00	03	10
		394	00	01	69
		395	00	00	81
		396	00	05	24
		601	00	05	83
		602	00	04	67
		603	00	00	80
		600	00	06	86
		598/717	00	00	28
	भागीपुर	605	00	22	08
		590	00	00	36
		592	00	00	57
		593	00	16	44
		583	00	00	10
		582	00	09	67
		655	00	10	24
		656	00	02	51
		657	00	08	44
		658	00	14	10
		682	00	00	10
		683	00	00	10
		681	00	13	82
		680	00	01	16
		699	00	27	96
		703	00	00	10

क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
		704	00	00	10

[फा. सं. आर-11025(11)20/2018-ओआर-I/ई-27595]

नोवस किन्डो, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 11th December, 2018

S.O. 1771.—Whereas, it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of petroleum products from Tundla Terminal to Kanpur Terminal should be laid by Indian Oil Corporation Limited. And whereas, it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said schedule may, within twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of this notification, as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the General Public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein or laying of the pipeline under the land to Competent Authority, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (Pipelines Division), Construction Office, Northern Region Pipelines, Tundla-Gawria Pipeline Project, E-160,1st & 2nd floor, Kamlanagar, Agra (U.P.) – 282 004.

SCHEDULE**Tehsil:- Saifai****District:- Etawah****State :- Uttar Pradesh**

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Viyari Bhatpura	2	00	00	10
		3	00	14	27
		7	00	05	61
		8	00	03	60
		9	00	20	83
		12	00	05	80
		28	00	12	06
		29	00	17	02
		30	00	07	02
		31	00	00	10
		46	00	15	33
		47	00	05	85
		45	00	07	26
		92	00	09	09
		103	00	12	41
		102	00	10	95
		101	00	10	90

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		100	00	00	36
		99	00	10	22
		207	00	25	94
		187	00	02	15
		190	00	16	48
		201	00	10	99
		194	00	00	62
		193	00	11	47
		195	00	18	04
		183	00	17	71
		172	00	62	33
		163	00	00	10
		164	00	01	19
		165	00	02	84
		171	00	02	05
		169	00	03	81
		173	00	02	00
2.	Jhingupur	35	00	22	73
		34	00	18	55
		33	00	17	06
		181	00	09	57
	Jhingupur	180	00	20	46
		203	00	52	98
		202	00	00	14
		204	00	18	63
		206	00	00	10
3.	Chaubeypur	10	00	08	39
		9	00	09	02
		8	00	02	12
		39	00	00	17
		40	00	19	75
		41	00	00	37
4.	Geenja	519	00	00	42
		520	00	03	92
		521	00	11	59
		522	00	07	19
		526	00	16	57
		527	00	09	16
		531	00	10	86
		532	00	03	44

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		586	00	17	77
		533	00	00	21
		585	00	01	78
		583	00	00	10
		584	00	16	66
		588	00	00	34
		590	00	23	54
		603	00	13	17
		602	00	01	51
		600	00	11	64
		599	00	20	21
		611	00	00	10
		612	00	00	29
		613	00	00	36
		666	00	00	10
		669	00	10	57
		668	00	04	80
		667	00	12	44
		674	00	00	67
		687	00	22	54
		706	00	18	97
	Geenja	705	00	08	32
		1006	00	00	42
		1001	00	18	32
		999	00	31	01
		1019	00	00	10
		993	00	05	77
		992	00	11	63
		991	00	20	12
		989	00	08	87
		988	00	06	39
		987	00	17	10
		986	00	00	30
		985	00	07	18
5.	Tirkarabacha	11	00	07	68
	N. Subhan	10	00	17	86
		104	00	00	10
		103	00	00	10
		102	00	00	10
		9	00	10	30

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		106	00	09	97
		108	00	07	19
		99	00	11	99
		110	00	00	50
		98	00	31	57
		95	00	12	39
		155	00	30	14
		154	00	00	10
		156	00	17	51
		157	00	08	11
6.	Lachhwai	297	00	20	26
		296	00	00	10
		310	00	31	64
		311	00	00	55
		313	00	15	47
		329	00	54	09
		319	00	00	52
		322	00	30	58
		476	00	25	12
		477	00	01	80
		478	00	08	72
	Lachhwai	479	00	00	41
		480	00	05	97
		481	00	09	47
		482	00	00	10
		488	00	34	93
		487	00	00	68
		490	00	13	41
		489	00	05	33
		492	00	02	15
		493	00	04	66
		500	00	04	06
		498	00	04	31
		499	00	01	89
		497	00	09	53
		496	00	00	17
		600	00	00	10
		502	00	00	55
		599	00	00	74
		598	00	05	76

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		596	00	07	19
		597	00	01	46
		602	00	00	50
		603	00	17	68
		594	00	15	23
		593	00	00	23
		606	00	01	55
		592	00	08	09
		608	00	02	11
		978	00	12	39
		979	00	29	40
		996	00	06	50
		997	00	08	76
		1005	00	08	60
		995	00	00	10
		1006	00	08	15
		1008	00	00	10
		1009	00	00	10
		994	00	12	72
		1007	00	02	05
		1010	00	10	55
	Lachhwai	1020	00	01	27
		1021	00	13	68
		1023	00	02	41
		1022	00	05	27
		903	00	12	79
		902	00	08	88
		901	00	01	31
		900	00	12	79
		873	00	06	99
		899	00	03	58
		898	00	09	57
		887	00	02	17
		896	00	00	72
		895	00	00	20
		888	00	15	12
		894	00	00	10
		893	00	00	10
		892	00	02	42
		891	00	02	49

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		854	00	03	27
		851	00	01	14
		844	00	00	20
		852	00	01	00
		853	00	04	65
		856	00	01	74
		839	00	00	76
		837	00	03	57
		838	00	00	26
		836	00	04	13
		834	00	18	55
		835	00	00	10
		833	00	26	23
		826	00	01	00
		832	00	00	10
		812	00	31	08
		813	00	08	45
		814	00	00	10
7.	Narhauli Bhidarua	22	00	22	87
		25	00	01	27
		24	00	00	60
	Narhauli Bhidarua	23	00	04	70
		28	00	00	10
		30	00	00	77
		29	00	32	83
		321	00	01	25
		334	00	08	26
		335	00	17	16
		340	00	11	50
		341	00	06	19
		508	00	01	86
		495	00	29	62
		496	00	14	15
		497	00	02	59
8.	Pindari	198	00	01	09
		1156	00	07	33
		1157	00	03	06
		1158	00	18	02
		1159	00	14	96
		1150	00	05	58

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Kakrara	1147	00	00	58
		1146	00	06	21
		68	00	10	47
		66	00	03	34
		67	00	01	41
		65	00	12	98
		61	00	01	18
		64	00	06	14
		63	00	10	82
		88	00	00	85
		96	00	22	78
		95	00	09	07
		131	00	08	24
		129	00	17	59
		127	00	16	64
		125	00	15	94
10.	Usrai	285	00	03	87
		283	00	22	26
		282	00	00	21
		276	00	00	41
		275	00	02	32
	Usrai	274	00	07	48
		273	00	00	45
		272	00	12	28
		139	00	03	29
		145	00	11	28
		143	00	00	90
		144	00	01	18
		146	00	12	77
		147	00	37	80
		148	00	64	24
		100	00	00	50
		85	00	00	10
		173	00	40	19
		177	00	06	99
		178	00	11	90
		169	00	01	17
		219	00	05	91
		215	00	00	66
		214	00	00	33

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		218	00	00	11
		213	00	04	61
		212	00	04	31
		211	00	00	59
		209	00	10	19
		208	00	10	47
		228	00	00	65
		238	00	10	67
		237	00	02	11
		233	00	00	10
		235	00	00	10
		240	00	05	96
		246	00	21	04
11.	Kumhavar	165	00	00	38
		169	00	00	10
		168	00	15	53
		166	00	00	91
		167	00	06	93
		172	00	05	25
		173	00	05	85
		175	00	05	27
	Kumhavar	176	00	05	77
		180	00	09	95
		179	00	00	22
		181	00	04	28
		182	00	00	10
		185	00	06	70
		194	00	02	39
		192	00	01	69
		195	00	01	95
		196	00	00	60
		529	00	00	67
		518	00	00	10
		530	00	00	10
		531	00	08	72
		533	00	03	12
		534	00	00	10
		560	00	43	06
		572	00	00	36
		573	00	06	87

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		574	00	06	50
		571	00	00	10
		644	00	03	46
		642	00	00	10
		643	00	03	89
		631	00	00	10
		630	00	00	10
		625	00	00	22
		626	00	13	30
		627	00	02	01
		628	00	00	10
		622	00	10	92
		612	00	13	86
		610	00	10	72
		609	00	05	33
12.	Laungpur	29	00	01	24
		30	00	01	38
		33	00	02	37
		32	00	17	63
		72	00	01	57
		73	00	11	30
	Laungpur	74	00	04	56
		75	00	08	39
		76	00	03	94
		77	00	03	70
		78	00	03	65
		81	00	00	10
		83	00	05	31
		82	00	00	72
		133	00	01	50
		136	00	01	20
		137	00	04	18
		138	00	06	76
		142	00	04	13
		143	00	00	67
		145	00	05	77
		147	00	03	04
		148	00	02	66
		229	00	04	11
		227	00	01	62

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Tulsipur	231	00	01	36
		232	00	01	54
		233	00	01	38
		235	00	03	53
		237	00	15	91
		238	00	00	36
		230	00	00	10
		239	00	10	22
		240	00	10	22
		241	00	02	07
		202	00	00	10
		201	00	02	74
		200	00	13	73
		199	00	00	70
		198	00	00	15
		192	00	00	45
		191	00	06	91
		185	00	12	16
		184	00	10	67
		183	00	00	10
	Tulsipur	170	00	18	81
		169	00	00	10
		172	00	03	62
		171	00	01	24
		175	00	00	27
		176	00	01	18
		165	00	04	26
		164	00	07	11
		163	00	07	05
		158	00	20	22
		157	00	03	67
		156	00	09	11
		155	00	07	85
14.	Jafarpur	154	00	10	71
		149	00	00	52
		396	00	19	01
		397	00	01	62
		399	00	00	23
		388	00	16	79
		385	00	00	37

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		384	00	16	45
		381	00	12	94
		365	00	00	36
		372	00	12	69
		345	00	00	46
		346	00	15	07
		344	00	00	28
		343	00	00	60
		347	00	00	36
		322	00	10	31
		323	00	12	15
		326	00	18	77
		327	00	00	18
		332	00	07	44
		331	00	02	91
		330	00	05	16
15.	Bhagipur	445	00	00	36
		443	00	12	46
		442	00	01	83
		430	00	00	36
		420	00	09	16
	Bhagipur	421	00	13	26
		417	00	00	68
		408	00	05	34
		409	00	08	43
		407	00	00	12
		406	00	00	49
		405	00	01	21
		404	00	00	36
		411	00	07	91
		403	00	00	37
		393	00	12	32
		392	00	03	10
		394	00	01	69
		395	00	00	81
		396	00	05	24
		601	00	05	83
		602	00	04	67
		603	00	00	80

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		600	00	06	86
		598/717	00	00	28
		605	00	22	08
		590	00	00	36
		592	00	00	57
		593	00	16	44
		583	00	00	10
		582	00	09	67
		655	00	10	24
		656	00	02	51
		657	00	08	44
		658	00	14	10
		682	00	00	10
		683	00	00	10
		681	00	13	82
		680	00	01	16
		699	00	27	96
		703	00	00	10
		704	00	00	10

[F. No. R-11025(11)20/2018/OR-I/E-27595]

NOAS KINDO, Under Secy.

Je , oajkst xkj eaky;

नई दिल्ली, 30 अक्टूबर, 2018

dk-vk- 1772 -औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम. 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार, मेसर्स विद्युत मापने के उपकरणों के डिजाइन संस्थान के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण एवं श्रम न्यायालय स. 2, दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 44/2012) को प्रकाशित करती है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 12.10.2018 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42012/04/2012-आईआर (डीयू)]

राजेंद्र जोशी, उप निदेशक

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

New Delhi, the 30th October, 2018

S.O. 1772.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (ID No. 44/2012) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal cum Labour Court No. 2, Delhi as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the M/s. Institute for Design of Electrical Measuring Instruments, and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 12.10.2018.

[No. L-42012/04/2012 IR (DU)]

RAJENDRA JOSHI, Dy. Director

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 2, MUMBAI

PRESENT : M. V. Deshpande, Presiding Officer

REFERENCE NO.CGIT-2/ 44 of 2012

EMPLOYERS IN RELATION TO THE MANAGEMENT OF INSTITUTE FOR DESIGN OF ELECTRICAL MEASURING INSTRUMENTS

The Principal Director,
Institute for Design of Electrical Measuring
Instruments, Swatantraveer Tatya Tope Marg,
Chunabhatti, Sion,
Mumbai – 400 022.

AND

THEIR WORKMEN

Shri Anil Kamlakar Thakur,
596/8, Bhonwada Gaon,
Jerbai Wadia Road,
Parel,
Mumbai – 400 012.

APPEARANCES:

FOR THE EMPLOYER : Mr. Umesh Nabar Advocate
FOR THE WORKMEN : Mr. J. H. Sawant Advocate

Mumbai, dated the 11th September, 2018

AWARD PART – I

1. This is reference made by the Central Government in exercise of powers under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 vide Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment, New Delhi vide its order No. L-42012/04/2012 – IR (DU) dated 09.10.2012. The terms of reference given in the schedule are as follows :

“Whether the action of the management of Institute for Design of Electrical Measuring Instruments, Mumbai in terminating the services of Shri Anil Kamalakar Thakur by way of penalty of dismissal from service vide order dt. 29.9.2010 is legal, just and proper ? If not, what relief the concerned workman is entitled to ?”

2. After the receipt of the reference, both the parties were served with the notices. They appeared through their respective representatives.

3. The concerned workman has filed statement of claim Ex.5. According to the second party workman, he was employed by the management in the post of ‘Mistry’ [Tool & Die Maker] w.e.f. 7.10.96. He was permanent employee of the first party and his service record was unblemished. The first party in & around the last week of September 2006 without any approval and sanction of the concerned authority had alleged to have fixed CCTV Camera in the Workshop and on 30.9.06 the Principal Director of the first party informed that the aforesaid CCTV Camera was removed / stolen by some person. The Principal Director made a complaint to Nehru Nagar Police Station, Kurla, Mumbai on 1.10.06. The Principal Director of the first party thereafter suspended Shri C.M. Narsude, Leader, Trade Union for his alleged involvement in removal / theft of CCTV Camera and initiated the enquiry against him. However, in the first week of November 2006, the Principal Director of the first party assured him that if he would give in writing and thereby admits his involvement in removal / theft of CCTV Camera and tender an unconditional apology to the Principal Director then the Principal Director would withdraw the enquiry initiated against Mr. Narsude. On the aforesaid assurance given by the Principal Director of the first party, second party agreed to give in writing that he was involved in the removal of alleged CCTV Camera and demanded apology. On 14.11.06, Principal Director of the first party forced the second party to write the aforesaid writing on paper and to sign the same on the proposal of assurance by the Principal Director. Thereafter on 21.11.06 and 1.12.06, the Principal Director of the first party forced the second party to give in writing by saying that the earlier writing was not sufficient and then submitted the writing given by the second party to the Investigating Officer of the police station. As such the first party has also served with charge sheet for alleged involvement of the second party in removal / theft of CCTV Camera. The second party workman replied the charge sheet, denying the allegations and the charges leveled against him.

4. According to the concerned workman, the Principal Director put the back date i.e. 10.1.07 on the written given by the concerned workman and same was shown as reply to the charge sheet dt. 8.1.07 in place of original reply given by the second party. However, the Enquiry Officer failed and neglected to consider the documentary evidence relied upon by the second party. As such the findings of the E.O. are perverse.

5. It is also a case of the concerned workman that the findings of the E.O. are based on no evidence. There is no proof to show that CCTV Camera was purchased and put in the workshop of the first party. He even recorded the conversation between the Principal Director of the first party and he himself which was recorded by him in his cell phone and same was produced as evidence during the enquiry before the E.O. However, the E.O. failed to consider the same while arriving at conclusion of enquiry proceedings.

6. It is also a case of the concerned workman that Principal Director of the first party had several times called the second party and he has produced the list of incoming calls showing that the Principal Director of the first party pressurized him to sign the documents. However, the E.O. did not consider the same. He also recorded the instructions and conversations between advocate Mrs. Archana Srivastava and he himself on his cell phone and the same was produced during the enquiry before the E.O. However, the E.O. neglected to consider the same.

7. It is also a case of the concerned workman that the enquiry was farce and even adequate subsistence allowance was not paid to him during the period of his suspension. The principles of natural justice were not at all followed while conducting the enquiry proceedings. The E.O. was biased against him. The enquiry conducted by the E.O. was not fair & proper and as such on the basis of perverse findings of the E.O. the Principal Director of the first party by his order dt. 29.9.10 dismissed him from services w.e.f. 29.9.10. He then preferred appeal dt. 14.10.10 before the Appellate Authority passed by the Principal Director of the first party. However, the Appellate Authority by its order dt. 11.3.11 rejected the appeal without affording reasonable opportunity of hearing.

8. It is thus the case of the concerned workman that he was dismissed from the services w.e.f. 29.9.10 by the Principal Director of the first party in gross violation of principles of natural justice and as such the order of dismissal dt. 29.9.10 is bad in law. He is therefore asking for reinstatement in service with full back wages and all consequential benefits, costs & compensation.

9. The first party management resisted claim by filing written statement Ex.9. It is contended that the concerned workman was issued charge sheets dt. 8.1.07 & 20.12.07 wherein he was appraised of several acts of misconduct alleged to have been committed by him. Domestic enquiry was initiated and he was called by upon to plead & defend himself in the enquiry. He was given ample opportunity by the E.O. in the said enquiry and thereafter the E.O. after recording the entire proceedings of the enquiry gave his findings on 1.9.10 wherein the E.O. held that the charges leveled against 2nd party were proved satisfactorily. The first party on going through the notes & findings of the E.O. found no other

extenuating circumstances in favour of the concerned workman to take the lenient view in the matter and therefore by letter dt. 29.9.10 terminated the services of the 2nd party.

10. It is then contented by the first party that the management of the entire institute is controlled, managed and administered by the Principal Director who is appointed by the Govt. of India. Therefore the Principal Director in the interest of institute had decided to install CCTV Camera in the Workshop. The Principal employer has authority to install CCTV Camera inside the premises of the institute. The said installation work was completed on 13.9.06. However, the CCTV Camera so installed inside the Workshop was found to be missing on 13.9.06 and on seeing the scene last recorded by the camera, it was found that 2nd party i.e. concerned workman along with Shri Baglane were seen coming towards the camera. Accordingly, the first party informed to the police of the theft of said CCTV Camera and police made enquiry as regards the theft of camera.

11. It is then case of the first party that the 2nd party issued charge sheet enumerating the charges especially the act of theft which has taken place in the premises of first party on 13.9.06. The enquiry came to be instituted against the 2nd party. The 2nd party on 1.12.06 gave written statement wherein he has admitted having committed act of theft of CCTV Camera. As such the 2nd party has on his own by his letter dt. 10.1.07 gave written confession and he has also tendered an apology to that effect.

12. It is then contention of the first party that 2nd party workman has participated in the enquiry initiated against him. He had extensively cross examined witnesses of the first party. The enquiry has been conducted in most fair & reasonable manner as per the principles of natural justice. Sufficient opportunities have been given to the 2nd party by the E.O. to defend and plead himself in the enquiry. It is thus denied by the first party that the Principal Director had called the 2nd party with intention to compel him to sign on the documents and give false statement in the enquiry as alleged.

13. It is then contented by the first party that the subsistence allowance was paid to the concerned workman as per the provisions of law and therefore the said termination of the concerned workman on the basis of findings of E.O. is not illegal, improper or unjustified. Therefore the 2nd party workman is not entitled to any relief of reinstatement with full back wages, continuity of service etc. it has thus sought dismissal of the reference.

14. Following issues are framed at Ex.10. Issue No.1 & 2 are to be treated as preliminary issues. Hence I reproduce the Issue No.1 & 2 along with my findings thereon for the reasons to follow:

Sr. No.	Issues	Findings
1	Whether the inquiry held against the workman under reference is fair and proper ?	Yes
2.	Whether the findings of the Inquiry Officer are perverse ?	No

Reasons

Issue No.1 & 2.

15. The 2nd party workman has filed pursis Ex.14 contending therein that he does not desire to lead oral evidence on preliminary issues and then submitted notes of arguments on preliminary issues on the basis of enquiry proceedings.

16. It is well settled that if the service of the employee came to be terminated after proper domestic enquiry held in accordance with the rules of natural justice and the conclusions reached at the enquiry are not perverse, the Industrial Tribunal is not entitled to consider the propriety or correctness of the said conclusion. But at the same time mere form of the enquiry would not satisfy the requirements of industrial law and would protect the disciplinary action taken by the employer from challenge. The enquiry cannot be said to have been properly held unless,

- (a) employee proceeded against has been informed clearly of the charges leveled against him.
- (b) witnesses are examined ordinarily in presence of the employee in respect of charges.
- (c) employee is given a fair opportunity to cross examine the witnesses.
- (d) he is given fair opportunity to examine witnesses including himself in his defence.
- (e) E.O. records findings with reasons for the same in his report.

Now it is to be seen whether in the present case these requirements are complied or not ?

17. From the evidence on record, it appears that copy of imputation of misconduct, list of documents relied upon and the list of witnesses on the basis of which charge has to be established were supplied to the concerned workman. In the enquiry proceedings, 2nd party workman was allowed to be defended by his advocate. So now the question creeps in whether the charge sheet suffers from vagueness ?

18. As a matter of fact, it appears that there were two charge sheets dt. 8.1.07 and 20.12.07. On perusal of these two charge sheets, it appears that the charges leveled against the 2nd party workman are specific to the effect that it was noticed that the CCTV Camera installed in the Workshop was missing and during interrogation, the concerned workman admitted that he was involved in the act of removing the said camera in combination with other workers namely S/Shri S.S. Sonde, V.T. Baglane, B.R. Kumbhar, Vicky Desai & V.S. Suryavanshi. As such the charge sheet clearly mentions

about misconduct as per clause 24 (2) of Certified Standing Orders whereby it is alleged that there was fraud, theft, dishonesty in connection with the employer's business and willful damage to or loss of employer's goods or properties and as per clause 24 to 29, it is alleged that false statement was given before the authority knowing it to be false.

19. In this respect it appears that even during the enquiry proceedings or in the statement of claim, the concerned workman has not raised objection on this ground, when infact it appears that 2nd party was issued charge sheet dt. 8.1.07 and the same was served upon him on the same day by hand delivery. 2nd party submitted his written explanation in reply to the said charge sheet through his letter dt. 10.1.07 which is at Ex.5 of the enquiry proceedings. 1st party issued notice of enquiry to the second party workman and 4 others by letter dt. 4.5.07 fixing the enquiry on 7.5.07 and thereafter the 2nd party workman and 4 other workmen who were charge sheeted gave the joint letter dt. 5.5.07 for postponement of the enquiry. It appears therefore that the enquiry proceedings are not disputed by the 2nd party workman and therefore the contention of the 2nd party workman that the charge sheet was vague does not stand to reason.

20. It is well settled that the ground of challenge of enquiry has to be pleaded and proved. The legality and fairness of the enquiry is challenged on the ground that the charge sheet is not issued by the competent authority. This challenge to the legality of the enquiry is without pleading in the statement of claim. Even if some anxious consideration is given to this objection raised by the concerned workman then it can be seen that the enquiry is to be conducted as per Certified Standing Orders. Clause 26.2 (a) of the Certified Standing Orders clearly provides that the Secretary or any other persons authorized to do so shall frame the charge sheet against the employee in writing setting out the alleged misconduct. The Certified Standing Orders placed on record, have been admitted by the second party workman. That apart it appears that resolution was passed at item No. 63 (8) of agenda giving details of delegation of powers in favour of Chairman & Principal Director as per Annexure – IX of agenda note. It cannot be disputed that the second party was employee in Group – C and Annexure – A. The said resolution clearly mentions that the disciplinary authority for Group – C employees is Secretary and the Appellate Authority would be Principal Director. The copy of minutes of 63 Govt. Counsel meeting is placed on record at Sr. 2 below Ex.19. Annexure – A at page 60 shows that for Group – C or equivalent post Secretary is the appointing authority and Principal Director is the Appellate Authority. It cannot be said therefore that the charge sheet is not issued by the competent authority since it has been issued by the Secretary who is the disciplinary authority so far as Group – C employees is concerned.

21. Learned Counsel for the 2nd party workman submitted that Secretary of the first party is not disciplinary authority of the second party who issued the charge sheet and therefore the disciplinary proceedings based upon charge sheet issued by the incompetent authority are bad in law. He seeks to rely on the decision in case of Ananta Krishnan V/S. Oriental Fire & General Insurance Co. Ltd. – 1988 II CJ 526 to submit that if enquiring authority had no jurisdiction to proceed with the enquiry such a defect will not be cured on account of fact that the said order was confirmed by the appellate authority. In that case as per General Insurance Conduct Discipline & Appeal Rules, Manager has no authority to initiate the disciplinary action against the petitioner. The enquiry also covered larger period than was covered by the charge. It was observed that the enquiry was absolutely without jurisdiction and illegal.

22. In case of Desraj Verma V/s. Presiding Officer, Labour Court, U.T. Chandigarh & Anr. 2003 III CLR 880. It was finding of the fact that there was no record to show that M.D. has delegated that authority to dismiss the petitioner who has challenged the authority of M.D. to terminate the services.

23. In the decision in case of Gostha Behari Jana V/S. Calcutta State Transport Corpn. & Ors. – 2000 I CLR 315. It was considered that the employee cannot be dismissed from service by an authority subordinate to the appointing authority. In that case the special officer who had passed the order of punishment on to the petitioner, appellant was subordinate to the Depot Manager who had appointed the petitioner. In the circumstances it was considered that the said order was illegal.

24. In the decision in case of Meghraj Ragobaji Navle & Ors. V/S. Addl. Controller, Nagpur – 2002 LAB IC 9151. The ratio of judgment is that the Addl. Controller is not the competent authority to terminate the services of temporary employees.

25. Here in the instant case the facts are different & distinguishable. As seen earlier clause No. 26/2 of Certified Standing Orders provides that Secretary or any other person authorized to do so shall frame a charge against employee. The Certified Standing Orders have been certified before the Dy. Commissioner to which the recognized union was party. The said Certified Standing Orders were published by notification No. 362 of 1991. As such clause 62/2(A) of Certified Standing Orders clearly provides that the Secretary is the disciplinary authority for issuing the charge sheet and taking necessary action against the second party workman who is Group – C employee. So in the facts of present case it cannot be said that the charge sheet is not issued by the competent authority.

26. The another ground raised by the concerned workman is that the Principal Director who has issued the first charge sheet dt. 8.1.07 was examined in the enquiry proceedings by the first party and in the circumstances the E.O. who paid the fees by the Director is bound to oblige the Director Shri S.P. Rasal and accordingly the E.O. obliged him.

27. This objection is also not sustainable in the facts of present case because as regards the charge of gherao to the Principal Director he was the only witness to prove the charges as he was the person who was gheraoed. It was necessary for the Presiding Officer to examine him to prove the charge of gherao. Even otherwise the concerned workman was allowed to be defended by advocate who cross examined the Principal Director who appeared as witness of first party and that time also the concerned workman has not taken any objection during the enquiry proceedings nor this ground is pleaded in the statement of claim. Even otherwise it can be said that if Principal Director was examined in the enquiry

proceedings being the only witness to prove the charge of gherao then that will not be a ground to say that the enquiry was not fair & proper.

28. The next objection raised on behalf of the 2nd party workman is that the appointment of E.O. Dutta Patil who is an advocate is contrary to the Certified Standing Orders. It is because the E.Os were outside persons.

29. It is no doubt true that the Certified Standing Orders provides that the employee may be defended by his colleague or fellow employee considering the nature of charges leveled against him. Even the Certified Standing Orders do not bar the appointment of the outsiders or advocates as E.O. or P.O. Since the E.O. and P.O. are advocates and considering the nature of the charges leveled against the 2nd party workman he was also to be allowed to be defended by an advocate. It can be said therefore that no prejudice was caused to the concerned workman since he was also allowed to be defended by an advocate. Nowhere it has been pointed out by the Learned Counsel for the concerned workman that such an appointment of E.O. or P.O. is barred by the Certified Standing Orders. On the contrary it appears that no any objection was raised during the enquiry proceedings in the context and for the first time in the arguments the objection was raised which is unacceptable.

30. The question is whether the prejudice is caused to the concerned workman because of the change of E.O. by the first party ? E.O. was appointed by an order dt. 20.6.10 and he conducted the enquiry proceedings thereafter from 29.6.10 to 21.7.10 on 3 dates. On 21.7.10, 2nd party workman closed his evidence and submitted that he does not want to lead any further evidence. It cannot be said therefore that due to change of the E.O. on account that he had to undergo bypass surgery, prejudice had caused to the concerned workman.

31. Learned Counsel for the concerned workman submitted that the conversion between the concerned workman and the representative of the management was recorded on 31.7.07 vide Ex.25 to 35 and the reply of the concerned workman to the charge sheet dt. 10.1.07 is back dated by the management after 31.7.07 and as such his reply dt. 10.1.07 was obtained by Principal Director of the first party under threat to the 2nd party workman and under assurance that the disciplinary authority would not take any action against him. However, on going through the record, it appears that the notice of the enquiry dt. 4.5.07 refers to reply to the charge sheet submitted by the 2nd party workman dt. 10.1.0. Even otherwise the E.O. has considered the objections raised by the concerned workman and therefore the E.O. is not expected to consider the contents of the 2nd party workman which were not raised by him during the enquiry proceedings.

32. As regards the findings of the E.O., it was tried to point out that the defence witness Shri Vijay Changlani in his evidence has stated that CCTV Camera was never purchased by the first party from his shop and this sort of evidence was not taken into consideration by the E.O. Then the submission is also to the effect that the first party by its letter dt. 1.10.06 lodged a complaint with Nehru Nagar Police Station regarding loss of CCTV Camera in the Workshop and the said complaint was withdrawn by the first party by its letter dt. 5.12.06. It is then submitted that the authentic list of conversion with the officers of first party has not been taken on record of the enquiry proceedings and even the E.O. ignored to give findings on these aspects. The said conversions among the 2nd party workman and advocate Ms. Archana Srivastava, Shri S.V. Rasal and Mrs. Nachane have not been taken on record and were ignored by the E.O. while giving his findings. With this the submission is that the findings of the E.O. are perverse and as such the E.O. did not apply his mind to the evidence and merely recorded ipsedixit that the charges are proved. In the context, reliance is also placed in the decision in case of Anil Kumar V/s. P.O. & Ors. – (1985) 3 SSC 378.

33. In this respect, having gone through the enquiry proceedings it can be seen that the 2nd party workman produced transcription of the audio recording without producing audio CD though the transcription was produced on 29.2.08. The time was sought by the 2nd party workman to produce the CD. Even thereafter the CD was not produced on 18.3.08. It was considered by the E.O. that the CD which was produced on 28.3.08 is not clear as regards the identification of the persons whose talks were recorded in the C.D.

34. Nextly, as regards the objections that the first party has withdrawn the police complaint, it was considered by the E.O. that the complaint was withdrawn for the reasons that the first party decided to hold preliminary proceedings against the 2nd party workman. The E.O. accordingly submitted his report on 1.9.10. As such on going through the report of E.O., it appears to me that his findings are based on evidence.

35. On going through the report of the E.O., it appears that it is well reasoned order holding charge No.1 to 4 as proved. It can be said therefore that the findings of the E.O. are based on material on record and the same are not perverse. The above issues are therefore answered accordingly as indicated against it in terms of above observations.

36. Hence I pass the following order.

ORDER

1. Enquiry held is fair & proper.
2. Findings of the Enquiry Officer are not perverse.
3. Parties are directed to argue and lead evidence on the point of quantum of punishment.

Date: 11.09.2018

M.V. DESHPANDE, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 5 नवम्बर, 2018

का.आ. 1773.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार मुख्य अभियंता (विद्युत), दूरसंचार विभाग, चंडीगढ़ एवं उनके कर्मचारी के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण एवं श्रम न्यायालय-2, चंडीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 764/2005) को प्रकाशित करती है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 30.10.2018 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा. सं. जेड-22019/03/2013-आईआर(सी-II)]

राजेंद्र जोशी, उप निदेशक

New Delhi, the 5th November, 2018

S.O. 1773.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (ID.No. 764/2005) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal cum Labour Court-2, Chandigarh as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Chief Engineer (Electrical), Department of Telecom, Chandigarh and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 30.10.2018.

[F. No. Z-22019/03/2013-IR(C-II)]

RAJENDRA JOSHI, Dy. Director

ANNEXURE

IN THE COURT OF SHRI AVTAR CHAND DOGRA : PRESIDING OFFICER CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT No. 2, CHANDIGARH

ID No. 764/2005

Shri Upkar Singh s/o. Shri Sant Singh,
C/o. Shri Amit Sharma,
K.No.903, Sector 64, Phase XI,
Mohali,
Chandigarh.

...Workman/Claimant

Versus

The Chief Engineer (Electrical),
Deptt. Of Telecom,
SCO No.,332-34, Sector 64,
Chandigarh.

...Management

AWARD

This Award shall decide a reference which was made to this Tribunal by the Appropriate Government vide letter No. L-40012/17/2004-IR(DU) dated 28.07.2004 under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947(in short the Act) for adjudication of an industrial dispute, terms of which are as under:

‘Whether the action of the management of Telecom now known as BSNL in terminating the services of Shri Upkar Singh Ex-Peon w.e.f. 28/8/2001 without any notice and without complying with the provisions of the ID Act, 1947 is just and legal ? If not, to what relief the concerned workman is entitled to and from which date ?

2. Both parties were put to notice and the claimant Upkar Singh filed his statement of claim, with the averments that he was engaged as a Peon by the Management on daily wage basis w.e.f. 4/4/1998 and his services were illegally terminated on 28/8/2001 without any notice or without payment of any compensation. The workman had completed more than 240 days of service in each calendar year. Even the persons junior to him were retained in service and thus, there is violation of Section 25-G of the Act. The management again appointed fresh persons without giving him any priority and violated Section 25-H of the Act. Prayer has been made for reinstatement into service with all consequential benefits.

3. The claim petition has been resisted by the Management who filed its reply, alleging that the claim is barred by time as the claimant is alleging his engagement in 1998 whereas the present claim has been filed on 27/9/2004, **for which there is neither any records to show his engagement nor it can be verified.** It has been alleged that the workman was engaged in the office of Chief Engineer in the month of April, 2000 on a stop gap arrangement where he worked upto June, 2001. According to them the workman worked for 181 days in the year 2000 and 120 days in 2001 (total for 301 days). Thereafter the contract was given to the Security Agency and the workman did not work for the

Management. There was no requirement to comply with the provisions of Section 25-F, 25-G and 25-H of the Act. Prayer has been made for dismissal of the claim petition.

4. In support of his case the workman appeared in the witness box and tendered his evidence by way of affidavit. However, the Management did not lead any evidence and its evidence was closed vide order dated 17.12.2013.

5. Perusal of the record shows that in this my learned Predecessor had passed Award dated 6.6.2014 holding that the claimant/workman failed to prove that he was engaged as Peon on 4/4/1998 on daily wage basis and worked with the Management till 28/8/2001 and as such it can not be said that he continuously worked for 240 days in a calendar year and as such he was held not to be entitled to any relief. The workman/claimant assailed the Award before Hon'ble High Court of Punjab & Haryana by filing CWP No.20536 of 2014. While observing that the claim petition vis-à-vis annexures P-2, P-6 and P-7, has not been appraised by the Labour Court and that the workman evidently had made necessary application for summoning the record, Hon'ble High Court vide order dated 18/4/2008 set aside the aforesaid Award and remanded the matter back to this Tribunal with the direction to the Management to produce necessary material/attendance record, before the Tribunal for fresh consideration of the matter.

6. I have heard Shri Jaswinder Singh A/R for the workman and Shri Aish Babbar A/R for the Management and have gone through the records carefully.

7. There is no dispute about preposition of law that onus to prove that claimant was in the employment of Management is always on the workman/claimant and it is for the workman to adduce evidence to prove factum of his employment with the Management. Such evidence may be in form of receipt of salary or wages for 240 days or record of his/her appointment or engagement for that year to show that he/she has worked with the employer for 240 days or more in a Calendar year. In this regard, reference may be made to Batala Coop. Sugar Mills Ltd. Vs. Sowaran Singh, (2005) 8 Supreme Court Cases 481 as well as Director Fisheries Terminated Division Vs. Bhikubhai Meghajibhai Gavda (2012) 1 SCC 47.

8. There is hardly any dispute with the preposition of law as propounded in the aforesaid case. However, the factual scenario in the present case is bit different, inasmuch as the Management in its written statement has clearly admitted the factum of employment of the claimant inasmuch as it has been stated that the workman was engaged in the office of Chief Engineer in the month of April, 2000 on a stop gap arrangement where he worked upto June, 2001. As such, it clearly establishes relationship of employer-employee between the Management and claimant. In this regard, reference can be made to the decision in the case of Devinder Singh Vs. Municipal Council, Sanaur, AIR 2011 Supreme Courtt 2532, wherein the Hon'ble Apex Court while interpreting the provisions of Section 2(S) of the Act which deals with the definition of "workman" has observed as under :-

"The source of employment, the quantum of recruitment, the terms & conditions of employment/ contract of service, the quantum of wages/ pay and mode of payment are not at all relevant for deciding whether or not a person is a workman within the meaning of Section 2(s) of the Act. The definition of workman also does not make any distinction between full time and part time employee or a person appointed on contract basis. There is nothing in the plain language of Section 2(s) from which it can be inferred that only person employed on regular basis or a person employed for doing whole time job is a workman and the one employed on temporary, part time or contract basis on fixed wages or as a casual employee or for doing duty for fixed hours is not a workman."

It is clear from the perusal of aforesaid observations that even if a person is engaged on temporary, part time or contract basis or for doing any other kind of work and is duly paid wages for the said work, in that eventuality such a person would be covered by the definition of "workman" as provided in Section 2(S) of the Act. In these circumstances, it stands proved that there existed relationship of employer-employee between the parties.

9. Equally settled is the position of law that when relationship of employer-employee stands proved between the parties, then onus will shift upon the employer/management to show that the claimant has not worked for 240 days or more in a calendar year or that the services of the claimant was terminated in accordance with the provisions of the Act. It is specific case of the workman/claimant that he was engaged as a Peon by the Management on daily wage basis w.e.f. 4.4.1998 and he worked as such till 28/8/2001 when his services were illegally terminated. He in fact had completed more than 240 days of service in each calendar year but despite that no notice or compensation in lieu of notice period was given to him prior to termination of his services by the Management. The affidavit filed by the workman /claimant is in line with the averments made in the claim petition. He has also filed on record copies/extracts of the Attendance Register for the months of January to March, 1999 as Ex.W-1/1 to Ex.W-1/3. In cross examination the claimant/workman has denied the suggestion that he had not completed 240 days or that there did not exist any dispute because he has been paid for the period he actually worked. I may mention that the Management has not adduced any evidence whatsoever to rebut the case of the claimant or to substantiate its stand that the workman/claimant who was engaged in April, 2000 only had worked for 181 days prior to discontinuation of his services on 28.8.2001. It is pertinent to mention here that the claimant/workman had filed an application dated 1.11.2006 for summoning/production of record by the Management viz. Attendance Register, Receipts/voucher books about receipt of wages. In the reply it has been stated that no attendance register was maintained for a person working as stop gap arrangement and moreover, the claimant/applicant was not engaged in the year 1998. The pages of attendance register as produced by the claimant appears to be manufactured documents. The original of Annexure W-2 is not available on record of the office. However, photocopies of receipts/ payment vouchers for the months from April,2000 to June, 2001 have been filed on record by the Management. It is also manifest from these receipts/payment vouchers that the claimant worked regularly

under the Management from April, 2000 to June, 2001, though he was paid wages only in respect of the official working days. The Management has not filed on record the Attendance Register or vouchers for the remaining period so as to rebut the claim of the claimant/workman that he worked with the Management w.e.f. 4.4.1998 till 28/8/2001 or to substantiate its own claim that the claimant had in fact worked only for 181 days in a calendar year. The Management has not produced the aforesaid record merely on the plea that the said record being old is not available. However, the Management has not filed any document to show that the requisite record being old has been weeded out and if so, by which order. In these circumstances, this Tribunal is constrained to draw adverse inference against the Management under Section 114(g) of the Evidence Act for non production of the requisite records and to believe the version of the claimant that he worked with the Management for over 240 days in a calendar year.

10. There is another aspect of the matter. The claimant has filed on record photocopy of the letter dated 28/8/2001 which Shri Boota Singh, Supdt. Surveyor of Works (E) had confidentially sent to Shri P.K. Gupta, Chief Engineer (Electrical), BSNL, Chandigarh, giving explanation about engagement of casual labourers viz. **Upkar Singh during ban period.** Perusal of the said letter Annexure P-2 (now marked as Ex.C-1) shows that Shri Boota Singh, Sudpt. Surveyr of Works had apprised Chief Engineer (Electrical) that no instruction of BSNL Headquarter stand violated once all office staff including he (Chief Engineer) have been utilizing the services of Shri Upkar Singh continuously in absence of responsible person posted till date and that there is no such back door entry of any person, once there is no Peon for 3 Working Heads and 20 staff & minute by minute services of three persons as such being utilized since 1998 in absence of three peons very much required and lastly it was stated that **on his (Chief Engineer's) direction dated 24/8/2001, Shri Upkar Singh has been asked not to attend office w.e.f. 28/8/2001.** During cross-examination the claimant clarified that he could not show the original of aforesaid letter dated 28/8/2001 as the same is in the possession of the department but denied the suggestion that the said letter dated 28/8/2001 was fabricated & manufactured by him. The Management has not examined either Shri Boota Singh, the then Supdt. Surveyor of Works (E) or Shri P.K. Gupta, the then Chief Engineer (Electrical), BSNL, Chandigarh about the authenticity of the said letter, which clearly fortifies the claim of the claimant that his services which were being utilized from 1998, were terminated only on 28/8/2001. In view of this and as discussed above, the contention of the Management that the workman did not work for 240 days in a calendar year does not hold ground.

11. Now the vital question arises for consideration is whether termination of the claimant from his services by the Management w.e.f. 28-8-2001 is in accordance with law or in violation of the provisions of Section 25-F of the Act. According to the testimony of the workman /claimant the work of peon on which he was working was of permanent nature and that his services were terminated by the Management in violation of Section 25-F, 25-G and 25-H of the Act. After termination he had also approached the Management for reinstatement number of times as work was available with the Management but all in vain. Thereafter demand notice dated 10.9.2003 was filed before Conciliation Officer. It is neither the case of the Management that any notice or compensation in lieu of notice period was given to the claimant prior to termination of his services w.e.f. 28/8/2001, nor any such evidence has been adduced on record by the Management. It is reiterated that the Management did not examine any witness to rebut the case of the claimant. In these circumstance, this Tribunal has no hesitation to hold that the services of the claimant were terminated by the Management w.e.f. 28/8/2001 in violation of the provisions of Section 25-F of the Act.

12. There is long line of decisions of Hon'ble Apex Court as well as of various High Courts that provisions of Section 25-F of the Act are mandatory in nature and termination of the workman from services in derogation of the provisions of Section 25-F of the Act will render action of the Management to be illegal and void under the law.

13. Since there is no evidence on record that any valid notice was issued by the Management to the workman at the time of termination or in lieu of such notice, any compensation was paid to him, as such action of the Management in terminating the services of the workman is held to be illegal and void.

14. Now the residual question is whether the claimant/work is entitled to any incidental relief of payment of back wages and/or reinstatement of service with full back wages. It is proved on record that claimant was continuously in the employment of the Management from March, 1998 to 28/8/2001 though on daily wage basis. There is no show cause notice or memo issued to the claimant/workman by the Management. Moreover, the job of the workman is of perennial and regular nature which fact is also apparent from the document/letter dated 28/8/2001 (Ex.C-1). Though the workman/claimant has pleaded that he is unemployed from the date of his termination, however in his cross examination he clarified that he used to work on daily wages as and when the work was available to him. Just because the workman is doing some intermittent job as & when he finds work, it can not be said that he is gainfully employed to make livelihood for himself and his family. The Management has not adduced any evidence to show that the workman/claimant is gainfully employed.

15. The Hon'ble Apex Court in case "Deepali Gundu Surwase v. Kranti Junior Adhyapak Mahavidyalaya" reported as (2013) 10 SCC 324 has held as under :

"The propositions which can be culled out from the aforementioned judgments are :

- i) In cases of wrongful termination of service, reinstatement with continuity of service and back wages is the normal rule.
- ii) Ordinarily, an employee or workman whose services are terminated and who is desirous of getting back wages is required to either plead or at least make a statement before the adjudicating authority or the Court of first instance that he/she was not gainfully employed or was employed on lesser wages. If the employer wants to avoid payment of full back wages,

then I has to plead and also lead cogent evidence to prove that the employee/workman was gainfully employed and was getting wages equal to the wages he/she was drawing prior to the termination of service. This is so because it is settled law that the burden of proof of the existence of a particular fact lies on the person who makes a positive averments about its existence. It is always easier to prove a positive fact than to prove a negative fact. Therefore, once the employee shows that he was employed, the onus lies on the employer to specifically plead and prove that the employee was gainfully employed and was getting the same or substantially similar emoluments.”

16. The Hon'ble Apex Court also held that different expressions are used for describing the consequence of termination of a workman's service/employment/engagement by way of retrenchment without complying with the mandate of Section 25F of the Act. Sometimes it has been termed as ab initio void, sometimes as illegal per se, sometime as nullity and sometimes as non est. Leaving aside the legal semantics, we have no hesitation to hold that termination of service of an employee by way of retrenchment without complying with the requirement of giving one month's notice or pay in lieu thereof and compensation in terms of Section 25F (a) and (b) has the effect of rendering the action of the employer and nullity and the employee is entitled to continue in employment as if his service was not terminated. (*Anoop Sharma Vs. Executive Engineer, Public Health Division No.1 Panipat* (2010) 5 SCC 497).

17. A Bench of three Judges of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of *Hindustan Tin Works Private Limited v. Employees of Hindustan Tin Works Private Limited* (1979) 2 SCC 80 held that relief of reinstatement with continuity of service can be granted where termination of service is found to be invalid. It would mean that the employer has taken away illegally the right to work of the workman contrary to the relevant law or in breach of contract and simultaneously deprived the workman of his earnings. If thus the act of employer is found to be totally illegal and arbitrary, in that eventuality the workman is required to be reinstated, with full back wages. Plain common sense also dictates that the removal of an order terminating the services of workmen must ordinarily lead to the reinstatement of the services of the workmen alongwith payment of back wages.

18. However, Hon'ble Apex Court in the case *General Manager, Haryana Roadways Vs. Rudan Singh, reported as 2005 SCC (L&S) 716* observed as under :-

“8. There is no rule of thumb that in every case where the Industrial Tribunal gives a finding that the termination of service was in violation of Section 25-F of the Act, entire back wages should be awarded. A host of factors like the manner and method of selection and appointment i.e. whether after proper advertisement of the vacancy or inviting applications from the employment exchange, nature of appointment namely, whether ad hoc, short term, daily wage, temporary or permanent in character, any special qualification required for the job and the like should be weighed and balanced in taking a decision regarding award of back wages. *One of the important factors which has to be taken into consideration is the length of service, which the workman had rendered with the employer. If the workman has rendered a considerable period of service and his services are wrongfully terminated, he may be awarded full or partial back wages keeping in view the fact that at this age and the qualification possessed by him he may not be in a position to get another employment. However, where the total length of service rendered by a workman is very small, the award of back wages for the complete period i.e. from the date of termination till the date of the award, which our experience shows is often quite large, would be wholly inappropriate. A regular service of permanent character cannot be compared to short or intermittent daily wage employment though it may be for 240 days in a calander year.*”

19. Having regard to the legal position as discussed above and the fact that the claimant was performing duty to a post of regular and perennial nature, this Tribunal is of the firm view that the claimant herein is entitled for reinstatement into service on the same post, with 50 per cent back wages, inasmuch as termination of the claimant/workman is per-se illegal, particularly when the job is of regular and perennial nature and the claimant/workman is not gainfully employed anywhere since after her termination by the Management. Award is passed accordingly.

Date : 17.10.18

AVTAR CHAND DOGRA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 26 नवम्बर, 2018

का.आ. 1774.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार निदेशक, एम्स, नई दिल्ली और अन्य एवं उनके कर्मचारी के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण एवं श्रम न्यायालय-2, चंडीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 25/2014) को प्रकाशित करती है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 30.10.2018 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. जेड-22019/03/2013-आईआर(सी-II)]

राजेंद्र जोशी, उप निदेशक

New Delhi, the 26th November, 2018

S.O. 1774.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (ID. No. 25/2014) of the Central Government Industrial-Tribunal-cum

Labour Court-2, Chandigarh as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Director, AIIMS, New Delhi & others and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 30.10.2018.

[No. Z-22019/03/2013-IR(C-II)]

RAJENDRA JOSHI, Dy. Director

ANNEXURE

IN THE COURT OF SHRI AVTAR CHAND DOGRA : PRESIDING OFFICER CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT No. 2 : CHANDIGARH

ID No. 25/2014

Mangal Singh,
S/o. late Kalyan Singh,
R/o. 71/1, LR Sharma Building,
Lower Sangti Summer Hills,
Shimla (HP).

...Workman/Claimant

Versus

1. The Director, AIIMS,
Ansari Nagar, New Delhi.
2. Senior Administrative Officer,
Estate Section, AIIMS,
Ansari Nagar, New Delhi.
3. Care Taker,
Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur Bhawan
Guest House, Summer Hills,
Shimla -5

...Management

AWARD

This award shall decide a reference which was made to this Tribunal by the appropriate Government vide its letter No. L-42012/129/2014-IR(DU) dated 28.10.2014 under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947(in short the Act) for adjudication of an industrial dispute, terms of which are as under:

‘Whether the claimant Shri Mangal Singh leaving his job voluntarily w.e.f. 20.01.2014 and acceptance of Management is justified and legal ? If not, what relief the workman entitled to and from which date?’

2. Both parties were put to notice and the claimant/workman Mangal Singh filed his statement of claim, with the averments that he was engaged in the Guest House of the Management at Shimla as Cook on contract basis for a period of six months w.e.f. 1/5/2012 and his tenure was extended from time to time, though no appointment letter has been issued. He was performing his duties efficiently and regularly from 7 am to 9 pm. daily. It has been alleged that the workman had asked the Management N.3 for two days’ leave on 3/1/2014 to get treatment of his ailing son who was admitted in Deen Dayal Memorial Hospital but instead of granting leave the Management No.3 asked him to go from the Guest House and his services were terminated on 4/1/2014 verbally and illegally in violation of Section 25-F of the Act. On next date when he reported for duty, he was not allowed to enter the Guest House and to perform his duty. It has also been alleged that though he completed more than 240 days in a calendar year, his services have been illegally terminated in violation of Section 25-F of the Act, without issuing any show cause notice and without any compensation. Prayer has been made for reinstatement into service with full back wages.

3. Managements filed their joint written statement with the objection that the workman did not turn up to his work voluntarily w.e.f. 1/1/2014 without any notice in advance and he had sent a letter dated 20/1/2014, intimating that he had been engaged elsewhere and he has no objection on engagement of someone in his place and that he left the work voluntarily. As such there is no violation of the provisions of Section 25-F of the Act. Prayer has been made for dismissal of the claim petition. Copy of the said letter dated 20/1/2014 has been filed on record.

4. The claimant filed rejoinder wherein he denied the allegations of the Management and reiterated his own cases as set up in the claim petition. It has been alleged that the claimant had never left his job at his own level, however, under the pressure of Caretaker of RKAK Guest Hue, he left the work of cook and as such this is a case of retrenchment and the Management had voluntarily terminated the services of the claimant without any reasons and rhyme. The Caretaker pressurised the claimant to sign on blank papers as the same was required for release of his monthly salary.

5. Perusal of the record shows that after filing of the written statement, the Management opted not to participate in the proceedings and hence the matter was proceeded ex parte against the Management vide order dated 28/6/2016.

6. In order to prove his case, the claimant filed his evidence by way of affidavit (now marked as Ex.C-1) and his testimony is in line with the averments made in the claim petition. In his pleadings and affidavit filed on record, the claimant has specifically deposed that he had never left his job rather under the pressure of Caretaker of RKAK, Guest House to sign on blank paper, as same was required by the Management at Delhi for release of his monthly salary. According to his testimony, under the genuine belief, the workman had signed on the blank paper wherein reason for leaving the job by some other person was written. He also deposed that the Management had voluntarily terminated his services without any reason and rhyme. The testimony of the claimant has gone unchallenged and unrebutted. The Management has neither adduced any evidence in rebuttal to prove its case that the workman/claimant had himself abandon the job, nor has proved the letter dated 20/1/2014 allegedly written by the workman voluntarily. Under these circumstances, it can not be concluded that the claimant had himself abandon the job of the Management w.e.f. 20/1/2014 and that his services were legally terminated by the Management. The Management has not adduced any evidence to show that before terminating the services of the workman, any notice or compensation in lieu of notice period was given to the workman. This amounts to violation of the provisions of Section 25-F of the Act.

7. There is long line of decisions of Hon'ble Apex Court as well as of various High Courts that provisions of Section 25-F of the Act are mandatory in nature and termination of the workman from services in derogation of the provisions of Section 25-F of the Act will render action of the Management to be illegal and void under the law.

8. Since there is no evidence on record that any valid notice was issued by the Management to the workman at the time of termination or in lieu of such notice, any compensation was paid to him, as such action of the Management in terminating the services of the workman is held to be illegal and void.

9. Now the residual question for consideration is whether the claimant is entitled to any incidental relief of payment of back wages and/or reinstatement of service. It is proved on record that claimant was in the employment of the Management before his termination on 20/1/2014. There is no show cause notice or memo issued to the claimant/workman by the Management. Moreover, the job of the cook in the Guest House for which post the claimant was engaged, is/was of perennial and regular nature. During the course of arguments, the claimant was present before this Tribunal and he stated that he is not gainfully employed after his termination. The Management has not adduced any evidence to show that the claimant is gainfully employed somewhere else or that he is in a position to make his both ends meet by doing any work. Even if it is assumed that the claimant is doing some intermittent or adhoc work to make his both ends meet, that would not itself amount to gainful employment. .

10. The Hon'ble Apex Court in case *“Deepali Gundu Surwase v. Kranti Junior Adhyapak Mahavidyalaya”* reported as (2013) 10 SCC 324 has held as under :

“The propositions which can be culled out from the aforementioned judgments are :

- i) In cases of wrongful termination of service, reinstatement with continuity of service and back wages is the normal rule.
- ii) Ordinarily, an employee or workman whose services are terminated and who is desirous of getting back wages is required to either plead or at least make a statement before the adjudicating authority or the Court of first instance that he/she was not gainfully employed or was employed on lesser wages. If the employer wants to avoid payment of full back wages, then I has to plead and also lead cogent evidence to prove that the employee/workman wads gainfully employed and was getting wages equal to the wages he/she wads drawing prior to the termination of service. This is so because it is settled law that the burden of proof of the existence of a particular fact lies on the person who makes a positive averments about its existence. It is always easier to prove a positive fact than to prove a negative fact. Therefore, once the employee shows that he was employed, the onus lies on the employer to specifically plead and prove that the employee was gainfully employed and was getting the same or substantially similar emoluments.”

11. The Hon'ble Apex Court also held that different expressions are used for describing the consequence of termination of a workman's service/employment/engagement by way of retrenchment without complying with the mandate of Section 25F of the Act. Sometimes it has been termed as ab initio void, sometimes as illegal per se, sometime as nullity and sometimes as non est. Leaving aside the legal semantics, we have no hesitation to hold that termination of service of an employee by way of retrenchment without complying with the requirement of giving one month's notice or pay in lieu thereof and compensation in terms of Section 25F (a) and (b) has the effect of rendering the action of the employer and nullity and the employee is entitled to continue in employment as if his service was not terminated. (*Anoop Sharma Vs. Executive Engineer, Public Health Division No.1 Panipat* (2010) 5 SCC 497).

12. A Bench of three Judges of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of *Hindustan Tin Works Private Limited v. Employees of Hindustan Tin Works Private Limited* (1979) 2 SCC 80 held that relief of reinstatement with continuity of service can be granted where termination of service is found to be invalid. It would mean that the employer has taken away illegally the right to work of the workman contrary to the relevant law or in breach of contract and simultaneously deprived the workman of his earnings. If thus the act of employer is found to be totally illegal and arbitrary, in that eventuality the workman is required to be reinstated, with full back wages. Plain common sense also dictates that the removal of an order terminating the services of workmen must ordinarily lead to the reinstatement of the services of the workmen alongwith payment of back wages.

13. However, Hon'ble Apex Court in the case **General Manager, Harvana Roadways Vs. Rudan Singh, reported as 2005 SCC (L&S) 716** observed as under :-

“8. There is no rule of thumb that in every case where the Industrial Tribunal gives a finding that the termination of service was in violation of Section 25-F of the Act, entire back wages should be awarded. A host of factors like the manner and method of selection and appointment i.e. whether after proper advertisement of the vacancy or inviting applications from the employment exchange, nature of appointment namely, whether ad hoc, short term, daily wage, temporary or permanent in character, any special qualification required for the job and the like should be weighed and balanced in taking a decision regarding award of back wages. **One of the important factors which has to be taken into consideration is the length of service, which the workman had rendered with the employer. If the workman has rendered a considerable period of service and his services are wrongfully terminated, he may be awarded full or partial back wages keeping in view the fact that at this age and the qualification possessed by him he may not be in a position to get another employment. However, where the total length of service rendered by a workman is very small, the award of back wages for the complete period i.e. from the date of termination till the date of the award, which our experience shows is often quite large, would be wholly inappropriate. A regular service of permanent character cannot be compared to short or intermittent daily wage employment though it may be for 240 days in a calander year.**”

14. Having regard to the legal position as discussed above and the fact that the claimant was performing duty to a post of regular and perennial nature, this Tribunal is of the firm view that the claimant herein is entitled for reinstatement into service on the same post, with 50 per cent back wages, inasmuch as termination of the claimant/workman is per-se illegal and the claimant/workman is not gainfully employed anywhere since after his termination by the Management. Award is passed accordingly.

Date 17.10.18

AVTAR CHAND DOGRA , Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 27 नवम्बर, 2018

का. आ. 1775.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार पोस्ट-मास्टर जनरल, हेड पोस्ट ऑफिस, पाली और अन्य एवं उनके कर्मचारी के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण एवं श्रम न्यायालय, जोधपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 01/2016) को प्रकाशित करती है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 06.09.2018 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-40011/25/2014-आईआर (डीयू)]

राजेंद्र जोशी, उप निदेशक

New Delhi, the 27th November, 2018

S.O. 1775.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (I.D. No. 01/2016) of the Industrial Tribunal cum Labour Court, Jodhpur as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Post-Master General, Head Post Office, Pali & others and their workman, which were received by the Central Government on 06.09.2018.

[No. L-40011/25/2014-IR (DU)]

RAJENDRA JOSHI, Dy. Director

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भैवरसिंह पुत्र स्व.श्री रामपाल सिंह, उम्र 52 वर्ष, भूतपूर्व दैनिक वेतन

भोगी वाटरमैन (ग्रुप-डी कर्मचारी), पी.एम.पाली हेड पोस्ट आफिस

पाली मण्डल, पाली मारवाड, निवासी 545 बापू विस्तार, पाली मारवाड.

...प्रार्थी

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1. पोस्टमास्टर जनरल, हेड पोस्ट आफिस पाली मारवाड
2. सुप्रिन्टेन्डेंट, पोस्ट आफिस, पाली मारवाड
3. पोस्ट मास्टर, एच0ओ0 पाली मारवाड
4. यूनियन आफ इण्डिया जरिये सेक्रेटरी
डिपार्टमेंट आफ पोस्ट, मिनिस्ट्री आफ कम्यूनिकेशन,
डाक भवन न्यू दिल्ली ।

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1. प्रार्थी प्रतिनिधि श्री आलोक डोभाल उप.।
2. अप्रार्थीगण प्रतिनिधि श्री शहनाज खॉ उप.।

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दिनांक: 30.06.2017

केन्द्र सरकार की ओर से जरिये अधिसूचना नम्बर एल-40011/ 25/2014-आईआर (डीयू) दिनांक 02.02.2015 द्वारा जो विवाद अधिसूचित किया गया है वह इस प्रकार है—

“क्या प्रबन्धन श्रीमान पोस्ट मास्टर जनरल, हेड पोस्ट आफिस, सुप्रिन्टेन्डेंट पोस्ट आफिस व पोस्ट मास्टर एच ओ पाली मारवाड राज0 द्वारा कर्मकार श्री भेंवरसिंह पुत्र स्वश्री रामपाल सिंह को दिनांक 5.12.2011 से सेवा से पृथक करने की कार्यवाही वैधानिक एवं न्यायसंगत है, यदि नहीं तो प्रार्थी किस राहत का और कब से पाने का हकदार है ?”

संक्षेप में तथ्य इस प्रकार हैं:—प्रार्थी ने अधिसूचित विवाद के सम्बन्ध में अपना मांग पत्र पेश किया। प्रार्थी ने अपने मांग पत्र में कहा है कि प्रार्थी-श्रमिक ने अप्रार्थी नियोजक संस्थान में दैनिक वेतनभोगी कर्मचारी के रूप में वाटरमैन के रूप में सन 1990 से दिनांक 5.12.2011 तक अपनी सेवाएँ अर्पित की। प्रार्थी एक श्रमिक और अप्रार्थी नियोजक संस्थान एक वाणिज्यिक व औद्योगिक संस्थान है जिन पर श्रम कानून लागू होते हैं। प्रार्थी-श्रमिक के साथ साथ शिवसिंह, शिवलाल पियोन, जसवन्तसिंह बाबू कार्यरत थे। प्रार्थी-श्रमिक को भुगतान पेमेन्ट वाउचर से श्रमिक के पदनाम से किया जाता था। प्रार्थी-श्रमिक द्वारा जब समझोता वार्ता के लिये उपस्थिति रजिस्टर की फोटो प्रति व भुगतान वाउचर की फोटो प्रति अप्रार्थी संस्थान से मांगी तो प्रार्थी-श्रमिक को उपलब्ध नहीं करवाई गई जिस पर सूचना के अधिकार के तहत सूचना मांगने पर उपलब्ध करवाई गई। दिनांक 7.6.2007 को जारी आदेश के अनुसार वाटरमैन को मिलने वाले वाटर भत्ते के सम्बन्ध में था उस समय वाटरमैन के पद पर नियुक्त श्रीमती कलावती सेवानिवृत्त हो चुकी है तथा तत्कालीन अधीक्षक श्री सोमवंशी ने प्रार्थी-श्रमिक को मुख्य कार्यालय, पाली में वाटरमैन के पद पर लगाया इस प्रकार प्रार्थी-श्रमिक ने हेड आफिस में वाटरमैन के पद पर कार्य करना प्रारम्भ किया। प्रार्थी के मुख्य कार्यालय के उपस्थिति रजिस्टर में वाटरमैन के पद पर हस्ताक्षर किये जाने लगे। प्रार्थी-श्रमिक के साथ साथ प्रकाश, चुन्नीलाल, भेंवरलाल, मोहनसिंह, गणेशराम, बीजाराम, तेजसिंह भी उपस्थिति रजिस्टर में अपने हस्ताक्षर करते थे। प्रार्थी-श्रमिक का भुगतान पेमेन्ट वाउचर से किया जाता था कतथा डी ए का भुगतान भी समय समय पर किया जाता था। प्रार्थी-श्रमिक के विधि विरुद्ध सेवा से पृथक के समय भुगतान वाउचर संख्या 27 द्वारा भुगतान दिनांक 2.12.2011 को किया गया था। प्रार्थी को अपने उच्चाधिकारियों से कहा कि उसे विभाग में कार्य करते हुये 20 वर्ष से अधिक समय हो गया है उसकी सेवा नियमित क्यों नहीं की जा रही है तब प्रार्थी को आश्वासन दिया गया कि कार्यवाही चल रही है। इस पर प्रार्थी की सेवाएँ नियमित करने की बजाय उसे दिनांक 5.12.2011 को सेवामुक्त कर दिया गया। प्रार्थी ने सेवा से पृथक करने से पूर्व 240 दिन निरन्तर कार्य किया उसे धारा 25 एफ के तहत न तो मुआवजा दिया, न नोटिस दिया न ही प्रार्थी-श्रमिक से वरिष्ठता सूची प्रकाशित की। प्रार्थी-श्रमिक से कनिष्ठ कर्मचारियों को सेवा में रखा गया। इस प्रकार औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 की धारा 25-एफ, 25-जी एवं 25-एच तथा नियम 77 व 78 के प्रावधानों का उल्लंघन किया गया है। प्रार्थी ने भारत सरकार के श्रम मंत्रालय, अजमेर में दिनांक 18.3.2014 को समझोता वार्ता हेतु प्रार्थना पत्र प्रस्तुत किया लेकिन दिनांक 20.5.2014 को अप्रार्थी नियोजक संस्थान ने सेवा में बहाल करने से मना कर दिया। प्रार्थी-श्रमिक 21 वर्षों से वाटरमैन के पद पर अप्रार्थी संस्थान में कार्य कर रहा है

प्रार्थी की ओर से निवेदन किया है कि अप्रार्थी नियोजक के मौखिक आदेश दिनांक 5.12.2011 को निरस्त फरमाया जावे तथा प्रार्थी-श्रमिक को सेवा की निरन्तरता में वेतन तथा सभी पुनर्लाभ के साथ सेवा में प्रतिस्थापित करवाया जावे।

अप्रार्थी ने अपने जवाब में कहा है कि प्रार्थी के मांग पत्र में अंकित तथ्यों से इंकार किया है और कहा है कि प्रार्थी प्रधान डाकघर पाली में पूर्णतया बाह्य व्यक्ति के रूप में पानी भरने का कार्य कर रहा था जिसको पानी भत्ता दिया जाता था उसको किसी भी पद पर विभाग में नियुक्ति नहीं दी गई, प्रार्थी प्रधान डाकघर पाली में पानी भरने का कार्य करता था जिसे पानी भत्ता दिया जाता था जो निर्धारित दर से दिया जाता था। डाक महानिदेशालय नई दिल्ली के पत्र दिनांक 19.11.2010 की अनुपालना में पानी भरने की व्यवस्था उपलब्ध एमडीएस स्टाफ से करवाने के निर्देशानुसार प्रार्थी से पानी भरवाना बन्द कर दिया। प्रार्थी को माह के अन्त में किये गये कार्य के अनुसार पानी भत्ता एसीजी-17 पर किया जाता था तथा प्रार्थी के नाम से कोई भुगतान वाउचर अलग से जारी नहीं किया जाता था न ही उपस्थिति बाबत कोई विशेष रजिस्टर रखा जाता था। पाली प्रधान डाकघर में वाटरमैन का कोई पद नहीं था तो उस पर उपस्थिति रजिस्टर में हस्ताक्षर करवाना स्वीकार नहीं है। प्रार्थी मात्र बाह्य व्यक्ति के रूप में कार्यरत था और उसे पानी भत्ता दिया जाता था तथा विभागीय आदेशानुसार यह व्यवस्था बन्द की गई थी। बाह्य व्यक्तियों के सम्बन्ध में कोई वरिष्ठता सूची जारी नहीं की जाती थी और न ही किसी कानून का उल्लंघन ही किया गया है। प्रार्थी से नियमानुसार ही कार्य कराया जाता था और नियमानुसार विभागीय आदेशों से ही उक्त व्यवस्था बन्द की गई थी। प्रार्थी की सेवाएँ डाक महानिदेशालय, नई दिल्ली के पत्र दिनांक 19.11.2010 अनुसार अक्टूबर 2011 से समाप्त की गई।

अप्रार्थी ने अपने जवाब में निवेदन किया है कि प्रार्थी द्वारा प्रस्तुत मांग पत्र खारिज फरमाया जावे।

प्रार्थी द्वारा अप्रार्थीगण की ओर से प्रस्तुत जबाब का जबाबुल जबाब प्रस्तुत करते हुये मांग पत्र में वर्णित कथनों की पुष्टि की ।

प्रार्थी की ओर से साक्ष्य में स्वयं भैवरसिंह का शपथ-पत्र प्रस्तुत किया। जिस पर अप्रार्थीगण ने प्रतिपरीक्षण किया। अप्रार्थी की ओर से साक्ष्य में डी आर सुथार, अधीक्षक डाकघर, पाली मण्डल, पाली मारवाड का शपथ-पत्र प्रस्तुत किया। जिस पर प्रार्थी ने प्रतिपरीक्षण किया। प्रार्थी की ओर से प्रदर्श-1 से 8 दस्तावेज की प्रतियां प्रस्तुत की गईं। अप्रार्थी की ओर से प्रदर्श-ए1 दस्तावेज की प्रति प्रस्तुत की गई।

दोनों पक्षों की बहस सुनी गई पत्रावली का अवलोकन किया गया।

अधिसूचित विवाद पर प्रार्थी की ओर से जो साक्ष्य आई है उसमें स्वयं प्रार्थी भैवरसिंह ने अपने शपथ पत्र में सशपथ यह कथन किया है कि वह अप्रार्थी नियोजक संस्थान में सन 1990 से दिनांक 5.12.2011 तक वाटरमैन के पद पर कार्यरत था और उसने लगातार उक्त अवधि में बिना किसी व्यवधान के सेवाये दी । प्रार्थी एक श्रमिक है और अप्रार्थी संस्था उद्योग है। प्रार्थी का कहना है कि उसकी ड्यूटी सुबह 8 बजे से शाम 5 बजे तक थी उसके साथ शिवसिंह, शिवलाल पियोन एवं जसवन्तसिंह बाबू वगैरह कार्य करते थे उसको वेतन का भुगतान पेमेन्ट वाउचर से किया जाता था जिसमें उसका नाम पद दर्शाया जाता था। पत्रावली में उक्त वाउचर संलग्न है। प्रार्थी को अप्रैल, 2008 से दिसम्बर 2011 तक के भुगतान वाउचर की प्रमाणित प्रति उपलब्ध करवाई गई है। दिनांक 7.6.2007 को जारी आदेश के अनुसार वाटरमैन को मिलने वाले वाटर एलाउन्स के सम्बन्ध में था। मांग सूची के साथ उक्त आदेश की प्रतिलिपि को भी पेश किया है। नियोजक संस्था द्वारा डी ए का भुगतान भी समय समय पर किया जाता था। सेवा समाप्ति के समय उसे पेमेन्ट वाउचर संख्या 27 दिनांक 2.12.2011 के द्वारा भुगतान किया गया। उसका कहना है कि उसने 20 वर्ष से अधिक अप्रार्थी संस्थान में कार्य करते हुये हो गये है लेकिन उसको नियमित नहीं किया गया है और दिनांक 5.12.2011 को सेवा में नियमित करने की बजाय उसे सेवा से टर्मिनेट कर दिया गया है। उसका कहना है कि मामले में औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 की धारा 25-एफ, 25-जी एवं 25-एच व नियम 77 व 78 की पालना नहीं की गई है। अतः सेवा पृथक आदेश निरस्त किये जाने योग्य है। प्रार्थी की ओर से प्रदर्श 1 से 8 दस्तावेज पेश किये हैं। प्रार्थी से अप्रार्थी के प्रतिनिधि द्वारा प्रतिपरीक्षण किया गया है। जिसमें उसने कहा है कि कोई लिखित नियुक्ति पत्र पेश नहीं किया है क्योंकि उसे नहीं दिया गया। नौकरी के लिये प्रार्थी ने लिखित निमन्त्रण नहीं भेजा, उसने कोई लिखित प्रार्थना पत्र वाटरमैन के पद पर नियुक्त करने के लिये अप्रार्थी को नहीं दिया। प्रार्थी भैवरसिंह से इस बिन्दु पर कोई जिरह नहीं की गई है कि उसने 1990 से दिनांक 5.12.2011 तक वाटरमैन के पद पर अप्रार्थी संस्थान में कार्य करते हुये निरन्तर सेवाएँ नहीं दी हो । इस बिन्दु पर भी कोई जिरह नहीं की गई है कि प्रार्थी को वेतन का भुगतान जरिये वाउचर किया जाता था जो प्रार्थी ने दस्तावेज के रूप में पेश किये हैं। प्रार्थी ने लगातार सेवा में 240 दिवस से अधिक अवधि में एक कलेण्डर वर्ष में कार्य किया है। प्रार्थी के 21 वर्ष की सेवा अवधि में कोई सेवा व्यवधान रहा हो ऐसा कोई प्रतिपरीक्षण नहीं किया गया है। मात्र नियुक्ति पत्र के सम्बन्ध में जिरह की गई है अन्य कोई सारभूत जिरह नहीं की गई है।

अप्रार्थी की ओर से श्री डी आर सुथार को साक्ष्य में पेश किया गया है जिन्होंने यह कहा है कि प्रार्थी प्रधान डाकघर कन्टीजेन्ट पेड व्यक्ति के तौर पर पानी भरने का कार्य करता था जिसे पानी भत्ता दिया जाता था किसी पद पर उसकी नियुक्ति नहीं की गई थी। कन्टीजेन्ट फण्ड से प्रार्थी को वेतन का भुगतान किया गया हो ऐसा कोई आदेश अथवा ऐसा कोई रिकॉर्ड अप्रार्थी की ओर से पेश नहीं किया गया है। यह भी स्वीकार किया गया है कि पाली प्रधान डाकघर में कन्टीजेन्ट पैड व्यवस्था पर पानी भरने का कार्य कर रहा था जो अब मल्टी टास्क स्टाफ से करवाया जा रहा है । प्रार्थी से पानी भरवाना बन्द कर दिया गया है। प्रार्थी का सेवापृथक्करण आदेश जारी नहीं किया गया है। प्रार्थी द्वारा लम्बे समय से पानी भरने का कार्य करना स्वीकार किया है। दिनांक 7.6.2007 पानी भत्ता प्रतिमाह भुगतान करने बाबत मात्र एक स्वीकृति आदेश थे इस में किसी पद एवं प्रार्थी के नाम का विवरण अंकित नहीं है। क्योंकि प्रार्थी सन 1990 से लगातार कार्यरत था। प्रार्थी बाहरी व्यक्ति के रूप में प्रधान डाकघर, पाली पर पानी भरने का कार्य कर रहा था। अप्रार्थी के इस गवाह से प्रार्थी के प्रतिनिधि द्वारा जिरह की गई है। जिसमें उसने यह स्वीकार किया है कि दिनांक 16.2.2016 को बतौर अधीक्षक डाक पाली मण्डल में कार्यरत है। जिरह में उसने स्वीकार किया है कि प्रार्थी पोस्ट मास्टर पाली के अण्डर में पानी भरने का काम करता था। प्रार्थी को उनके यहां पानी पिलाने की जगह उनके यहां कन्टीजेन्ट (आकस्मिक रूप से) लगाया गया था। प्रार्थी को माह की समाप्ति पर वेतन देते थे और नियमानुसार उसे डीए भी दिया जाता था। यह सेलेरी हेड से दिया जाता था। प्रार्थी द्वारा प्रस्तुत प्रदर्श 1 से 4 के पेज संख्या 8 से 65 उनके विभाग के वाउचर है यह स्वीकार किया है जिसमें लिखी इबारत रही है। यह भी स्वीकार किया है कि कोई नियुक्ति पत्र जारी नहीं किया गया है मौखिक रूप से लगाया गया था। हटाने से पूर्व कोई नोटिस नहीं दिया गया। यह भी स्वीकार किया है कि प्रार्थी ने अपनी नियुक्ति तिथि 1990 से दिनांक 2.12.2011 उसे हटाने जाने तक बिना किसी व्यवधान के उनके यहां पानी भरने का काम किया है।

उपरोक्त दोनों पक्षों की साक्ष्य से स्थिति यह उभर कर आती है कि स्वीकृत रूप से प्रार्थी अप्रार्थी संस्थान में वाटरमैन के पद पर पानी भरने व पानी पिलाने का कार्य करता था। प्रार्थी को वेतन मद से वेतन दिया जाता था, यह भी अप्रार्थी संस्थान की ओर से स्वीकार किया गया है। यह भी स्वीकार किया गया है कि सन 1990 से दिनांक 5.12.2011 तक प्रार्थी ने अनवरत रूप से वाटर मैन के पद पर सेवाएँ दी हैं और उसने 21 वर्ष की अवधि में अप्रार्थी संस्थान ने नियमित नहीं किया है बल्कि उसे दिनांक 5.12.2011 को बिना किसी नोटिस के सेवा से पृथक कर दिया है। प्रार्थी का कार्य असन्तोषप्रद रहा हो ऐसा भी अप्रार्थी की ओर से कोई साक्ष्य प्रस्तुत नहीं की गई है। प्रार्थी के विरुद्ध कोई अनुशासनात्मक कार्यवाही की गई हो ऐसा भी अप्रार्थी का मामला नहीं है। प्रार्थी द्वारा की गई पानी की सेवा लगातार चलने वाली सेवाओं में से एक है। अप्रार्थी संस्थान में न केवल स्टाफ को पानी पिलाने की आवश्यकता होती है बल्कि वहां आने वाले आम ग्राहक को पानी पिलाना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। प्रार्थी को हटाकर मल्टी टास्क स्टाफ फोर्स से काम लेना और हटाने से पूर्व उसे कोई छंटनी मुआवजा नहीं देना और दिनांक 5.12.2011 को उसे बिना किसी लिखित सेवा समाप्ति आदेश के मौखिक रूप से सेवा से पृथक करना औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 की धारा 25एफ का घोर उल्लंघन है। अप्रार्थी संस्था की ओर से प्रार्थी को सेवा से पृथक किये जाने से पूर्व कोई वरिष्ठता सूची नहीं बनाई गई है। प्रार्थी को निकालने के पश्चात् अन्य व्यक्ति को मल्टी टास्क फोर्स वाले को पानी पिलाने व पानी भरने के लिये रखा गया है। अतः प्रार्थी के मामले में अप्रार्थी संस्था ने औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 की धारा 25-जी एवं 25-एच एवं नियम 77 व 78 का भी उल्लंघन किया है।

अप्रार्थी की ओर से यह तर्क प्रस्तुत किया गया है कि प्रार्थी आकस्मिक कर्मचारी हजै और उसकी नियुक्ति पार्ट टाइम की गई है अतः उसे नियमित सेवा में नहीं लिया जा सकता। मेरी राय में यह तर्क खारिज किये जाने योग्य है। माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा ए आई आर 2011 एस सी डब्ल्यू पेज 3455 देवेन्द्रसिंह बनाम म्यूनिसिपल काउन्सिल सानोर में यह सिद्धान्त प्रतिपादित किया गया है कि पार्टटाइम कर्मचारी, अनुबन्धित कर्मचारी, अस्थायी व आकस्मिक कर्मचारी औद्योगिक विवाद के तहत 'श्रमिक' की श्रेणी में आते हैं।

माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा 2016 लेबर इण्डो केसेज पेज 3174 चीफ जनरल मैनेजर एस बी आई बनाम केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक एवं श्रम न्यायालय, चैन्नई के मामले में यह सिद्धान्त प्रतिपादित किया कि Employee rendered 20 Years of service, termination of his services on ground that the work was outsourced without complying with provisions of S. 25F. Not proper because even if an employee is temporary or daily wage, if he has successfully worked for 240 days in preceding calendar year, employee is entitled to benefit of provisions of S. 25F.

माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा 2009 एस सी पेज 309 डिविजनल मैनेजर न्यू इण्डिया एश्योरेन्स कम्पनी बनाम ए० शंकरालिंगम, 2012 (132) एफ एल आर पेज 571 कानसिंह बनाम जिला आर्युवेद आफिसर व अन्य, माननीय राजस्थान उच्च न्यायालय के निर्णय राजस्थान राज्य बनाम गिरीराज प्रसाद के मामले में व अन्य निर्णयों में पार्टटाइम कर्मचारी को भी श्रमिक का दर्जा दिया गया है अतः प्रार्थी औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 के तहत संरक्षण प्राप्त करने का अधिकारी है।

उपरोक्त विवेचन व विधिक प्रावधानों को दृष्टिगत रखते हुये प्रार्थी को दिनांक 5.12.2011 को सेवा से पृथक करना उचित एवं वैध नहीं है। प्रार्थी का मौखिक सेवा पृथक आदेश दिनांक 5.12.2011 अपास्त किये जाने योग्य है। प्रार्थी जिस पद से हटाया गया है उसी वाटरमैन के पद पर पुनः पूर्वसेवा शर्तों के आधार पर पुनःनियुक्ति प्राप्त करने का अधिकारी है। प्रार्थी की सेवाएँ निरन्तर माने जाने योग्य हैं। प्रार्थी अधिसूचित विवाद की तिथि दिनांक 2.2.2015 से पूर्वभूति के रूप में उसको नियुक्त किये जाने तक 50 प्रतिशत पूर्वभूति राशि अप्रार्थीगण से प्रार्थी को दिलाई जाना उचित समझा जाता है। प्रार्थी समस्त परिलाभ उसकी नियुक्ति दिनांक से प्राप्त करने योग्य पाया जाता है।

vf/kfu.k% %

अतः यह अधिनिर्णय किया जाता है कि —

1. प्रार्थी श्री भँवरसिंह पुत्र स्वश्री रामपाल सिंह को नियोजक प्रबन्धन श्रीमान पोस्ट मास्टर जनरल, हेड पोस्ट आफिस, सुप्रीन्टेंडेंट पोस्ट आफिस व पोस्ट मास्टर एच ओ पाली मारवाड राज. द्वारा दिनांक 5.12.2011 को सेवा पृथक किया जाना उचित एवं वैध नहीं है।
2. प्रार्थी को तुरन्त सेवा में पुनर्स्थापित किया जावे। प्रार्थी की सेवाएँ निरन्तर मानी जावे।
3. प्रार्थी अधिसूचित विवाद की तिथि दिनांक 2.2.2015 से उसको पुनः नियुक्त किये जाने तक 50 प्रतिशत पूर्वभूति राशि अप्रार्थी से प्रार्थी को दिलाई जाती है। प्रार्थी समस्त परिलाभ उसकी नियुक्ति दिनांक से प्राप्त करने का अधिकारी है।

इस अधिनिर्णय को प्रकाशनार्थ भारत सरकार को प्रेषित किया जावे।

यह आदेश मेरे द्वारा लिपिबद्ध करवाया जाकर आज दिनांक 30.06.2017 को खुले न्यायालय में हस्ताक्षर कर उद्घोषित किया गया।

अजय कुमार शर्मा—1, न्यायाधीश

नई दिल्ली, 29 नवम्बर, 2018

का.आ. 1776.—राष्ट्रपति, श्री मृनमोय कुमार भट्टाचारजी, पीठासीन अधिकारी, केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण-सह-श्रम न्यायालय, गुवाहाटी को दिनांक 22.11.2018 से छः माह तक की अवधि अथवा नियमित आधार पर पद के भरे जाने तक अथवा अगले आदेश तक, जो भी पहले हो केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण सह-श्रम-न्यायालय, आसनसोल के पीठासीन अधिकारी के पद का अतिरिक्त प्रभार सौंपते हैं।

[सं. अ-11016/03/2015-सीएलएस-II]

अजय मलिक, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 29th November, 2018

S.O. 1776.—The President is pleased to entrust the additional charge of the post of Presiding Officer, Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Asansol to Shri Mrinmoy Kumar Bhattacharjee, presiding Officer, Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Guwahati for a period of six months with effect from 22.11.2018 or till the post is filled on regular basis or until further orders, whichever is the earliest.

[No. A-11016/03/2015-CLS-II]

AJAY MALIK, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 30 नवम्बर, 2018

का. आ. 1777-औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार मेसर्स एयरपोर्ट अथॉरिटी ऑफ इण्डिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण एवं श्रम न्यायालय-2, मुम्बई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 3/2014) को प्रकाशित करती है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 20.11.2018 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-11011/55/2004-आईआर (एम)]

डी. के. हिमांशु, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 30th November, 2018

S.O. 1777.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 3/2014) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court-2, Mumbai now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. Airports Authority of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 20.11.2018.

[No. L-11011/55/2004-IR (M)]

D. K. HIMANSHU, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 2, MUMBAI****PRESENT:** M.V. DESHPANDE, Presiding Officer/Judge**COMPLAINT NO. CGIT-2/ 3 of 2014**

Arising out of

[Reference No. CGIT-2/ 17 of 2007]**PARTIES:**

1. Shri Rushikesh Chandrakant Kolambekar,
2. Shri Dayanad R. Khavale,
3. Shri Bajrang Vitthal Mane,
4. Shri Vinod Harishchandra Jadhav,
5. Shri Syryakant Giridhar Gawade,
6. Rajesh Shrirang Owale,
7. Shri Parshuram P. Yernalekar,
8. Shri Sandeep Vasant Shendge,
9. Shri Swapnil Haridas Solse,
10. Shri P. Velmurgan,
11. Shri Amol R. Tambe,
12. Shri Manoj V. Tanpure,
13. Shri Madan Krishna Vengurlekar,
14. Shri Zahir Z. Ahmed

C/o. Shri J.H. Sawant,

Advocate

Mumbai .

:

COMPLAINANTS

V/s

Airports Authority of India,
Through
The Regional Executive Director,
Having office at New Airport Colony,
Vileparle [East],
Mumbai- 400 099.

: OPPOSITE PARTY

APPEARANCES:

FOR THE Complainants : Mr. J. H. Sawant, Advocate

FOR THE OPPOSITE PARTY : No Appearance

Mumbai, dated the 22nd October, 2018**AWARD**

1. This is an application under Section 33 (A) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 against the Opposite Party on the ground that the Opposite Party has refused the work, wages and all consequential benefits to the complainants covered and concerning the adjudicating proceedings in Reference No. CGIT-2/ 17 of 2007 w.e.f. 3.4.2007. As such the Opposite Party has altered the conditions of services of the workmen to their prejudice during the pendency of said adjudicating proceedings.

2. It is the case of the Complainants that by order dt. 9.2.2007 the Central Govt. referred the industrial dispute for adjudication to this tribunal in the following schedule.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the industrial dispute by the Airports Kamgar Union against the management of Airport Authority of India for permanent absorption of Sh. Rushikesh C. Kolambekar and 13 other workmen [list attached] justified ?
If so, what relief the workmen are entitled to ?”

3. The Opposite Party had contravened the provisions made u/s. 33 of I.D. Act, 1947 and has altered the conditions of services of the complainants during the pendency of the proceedings by refusing the complaints work, wages and consequential benefits w.e.f. 3.4.07 till date without express permission of this tribunal. The Opposite Party and its agents employed the other persons in place of complainants to do regular nature of work of the Opposite Party that was being attended by the complainants through agents of the Opposite Party in the premises of Opposite Party and under direct supervision of Opposite Party who was real employer of the complainants. The complainants are in continuous employment of the Opposite Party and therefore they have been subjected to unemployment, hardship and unjust by the Opposite Party. They are therefore asking to declare that the Opposite Party has contravene the provisions of section 33 of the I.D. Act, 1947 by refusing work, wages and consequential benefits to the complainants / workmen w.e.f. 3.4.07 during the pendency of adjudication proceedings under Reference No. CGIT-2/ 17 of 2007 and direct the Opposite Party to make the payment of wages to the complainants / workmen w.e.f. 3.4.07 and allow them to resume their duties.

4. Opposite Party remained absent though duly served. No say or written statement is filed by the Opposite Party. Complainants have filed documents and affidavit of concerned workmen. There is no cross-examination directed against him. As such complaint proceeded ex-parte against the Opposite Party.

5. Following points arise for my determination and my findings thereon for the reasons to follow are as under

Sr. No.	Points	Findings
1.	Whether it is proved by the complainants that the Opposite Party has refused the work, wages & benefits to the complainants and concerning the adjudication proceedings in Reference No. CGIT-2/ 17 of 2007 w.e.f. 3.4.2007 without permission of the tribunal ?	Yes
2.	What order ?	As per final order

REASONS**Point No.1:**

6. The complainants have relied upon following documents in respect of their work with the Opposite Party and dis-continuation of their services by the Opposite Party w.e.f. 3.4.07 i.e. during the pendency of adjudication proceedings before this tribunal in Reference No. CGIT-2/ 17 of 2007. The documents are produced below Ex.6 / 1 to 30. The document at Sr. No. 1 & 2 are payment vouchers showing that AAI made the payment to contractors for being paid to the

workers namely Mane, Kaule, Gavande & Jadhav. Letter dt. 4.9.01 produced below Ex.6 / 3 shows that daily wage workers who have petitioned the High Court and are protected by the court are required to give necessary tokens for allowing them daily wage workers in operational area for maintenance of the tower lighting. Documents at Sr. Nos. 5 to 9 below Ex.6 are the office notes showing the names of the employees, designation, number of days present for work, period of leave etc. including the absentee statement. Document at Sr. Nos. 15 to 21 are the office notes and the document at Sr. No. 22 is the copy of judgment of WP No. 21 / 2001 giving liberty to the concerned workmen to move the conciliation machinery and directing the appropriate Govt. to consider the aspect as regards the making reference to the tribunal and by way of interim order the workmen were protected for 3 months. At Sr. No. 44, there is order of reference whereby the concerned workmen are asking for permanent absorption and the said reference is pending. At Sr. No. 31 below Ex.6, there is statement of claim filed by the concerned workmen. At Sr. No. 22, there is application for grant of interim relief and at Sr. No. 33 there is affidavit filed by the concerned workmen in respect of interim relief application. The said reference is thus pending.

7. The concerned workmen in his affidavit has stated that during pendency of reference the Opposite Party has altered the conditions of services of the complainants by refusing work, wages and benefits w.e.f. 3.4.07 without permission of the tribunal. This version of the concerned workmen has gone unchallenged as there is no cross examination directed against him. It will have to be said that this unchallenged version of the concerned workmen has to be accepted to come to the conclusion that Opposite Party has violated the provisions of section 33 of I.D. Act by refusing the work, wages and benefits to the complainants and thereby altered the conditions of services of the concerned workmen / complainants to their prejudice during the pendency of the said adjudication proceedings.

8. Learned Counsel for the concerned workmen / complainants submitted that as per section 33, no employer shall in regard to any matter connected with the dispute alter to the prejudice of the workmen concerned in the dispute conditions of services applicable to them immediately before commencement of such proceedings. He also refers to section 33 (A) to submit that where the employer contravene the provisions of section 33 during the pendency of conciliation proceedings before Board or Arbitrator, Labour Court, Tribunal or National Tribunal, the employee aggrieved by such contravention may make complaint in writing in the prescribed manner and the tribunal on receipt of such complaint shall adjudicate upon the complaint as if it were dispute referred to or pending before it. He seeks to rely on the decision in case of Automobile Products of India Ltd. & Ors. V/S. Rakmaji Bala & Ors. – AIR 1955 SC 258 to submit that tribunal has jurisdiction to go into the minutes of the complaint and grant appropriate relief. Submission is also to the effect that during the pendency of dispute before the tribunal service condition of the concerned workmen cannot be altered to their prejudice without permission of the tribunal. The reliance in the context is placed on the decision in case of Bhavnagar municipality V/S. Alibhai Karimbhai & Ors. – 1977 I LLJ 407 SC.

9. Considering un-challenged facts, evidence and the legal position, it appears to me that the Opponents have contravened the provisions of section 33 (1) (A) during the pendency of reference by refusing work, wages and consequential benefits to the workmen w.e.f. 3.4.07 without permission of the tribunal. Point No. is therefore answered accordingly.

10. In view of that, I pass the following order:

Order

1. It is declared that Opposite Party AAI has contravened the provisions u/s. 33 of the I.D. Act by refusing work, wages and benefits to the complainants w.e.f. 3.4.07 during the pendency of adjudication proceedings in Reference No. CGIT-2/ 17 of 2007.
2. The Opposite Party is directed to make payment of wages & benefits to the complainants / workmen w.e.f. 3.4.2007 and allow them to resume their duties.

Date: 22.10.2018

M.V. DESHPANDE, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 30 नवम्बर, 2018

का. आ. 1778-औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार मेसर्स एयरपोर्ट अथॉरिटी ऑफ इण्डिया के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण एवं श्रम न्यायालय-2, मुम्बई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 3/2018) को प्रकाशित करती है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 20.11.2018 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-11012/7/2004-आईआर (एम)]

डी. के. हिमांशु, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 30th November, 2018

S.O. 1778.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 3/2018) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court-2, Mumbai now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. Airports Authority of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 20.11.2018.

[No. L-11012/7/2004-IR (M)]

D. K. HIMANSHU, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO.2, MUMBAI

PRESENT : M. V. Deshpande, Presiding Officer

REFERENCE NO.CGIT-2/ 03 of 2018

EMPLOYERS IN RELATION TO THE MANAGEMENT OF AIRPORT AUTHORITY OF INDIA

The Airport Director,
Airport Authority of India [IA]
Chatrapati Shivaji International Airport,
Mumbai – 400 099,
MUMBAI.

AND

THEIR WORKMEN

Shri V.B. Tiwari, Sr. Auto Mechanics [SG],
502, Rahul Apartment, Behind Mukund Nagar,
Kadamwadi, Andheri [E],
Mumbai – 400 059,
MUMBAI.

APPEARANCES:

FOR THE EMPLOYER : Ms. Geeta Raju Advocate

FOR THE WORKMEN : Mr. J. H. Sawant Advocate

Mumbai, the 17th October, 2018

AWARD PART – I

1. This is reference made by the Central Government in exercise of powers under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 vide Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment, New Delhi vide its order No. L-11012/7/2004 – IR (M) dated 11.06.2004. The terms of reference given in the schedule are as follows :

“Whether the action of the management of Airport Director, Airports Authority of India (IAD), Mumbai in dismissing Shri V.B. Tiwari, Sr. Auto Mechanics [SG] from services with immediate effect vide Memorandum dated 10.12.2003, is justified, proper and in proportionate to the alleged charges of misconduct ? If not, to what relief the workman Shri Tiwari is entitled and from which date and what other directions are necessary in the matter ?”

2. After the receipt of the reference, both the parties were served with the notices. They appeared through their respective representatives.

3. The concerned workman has filed statement of claim. According to the concerned workman, he was employed by the management of Airport Authority of India, Mumbai w.e.f. 31.12.1975 in the capacity of Auto Electrician Gr. I. He was further promoted to the post of Auto Mechanic in 1978, Sr. Auto Mechanic in 1990 and Auto Mechanic [SG] Sr. grade w.e.f. 12.7.98.

4. It is his case that the management issued show case notice dt. 27.5.96 to him alleging therein that he was running private garage at AAI land near airport. The garage was located in Survey No. 35 of Village Marole at Marole Technical area, Marole Pipeline. This private garage was on the land belonging to AAI, Mumbai airport and he had unauthorisedly encroached the same. The garage was run by the concerned workman in the name of his wife and the said act amounted to gross misconduct u/s. 5 (i)(v)(x) of IAAI Employees [Conduct, Discipline & Appeal] Regulations, 1987.

5. According to him, he was issued charge sheet on 11.10.96. He replied the said charge sheet on 28.10.96 and denied the charges. Management conducted departmental enquiry against him. Enquiry officer submitted his report to the disciplinary authority. The disciplinary authority by order dt. 1.2.2000 imposed upon him the penalty of dismissal of

service of AAI with immediate effect. He preferred appeal dt. 30.6.2000 to the Appellate Authority against the dismissal order. The Appellate Authority by its order dt. 29.3.01 set aside the dismissal order and ordered second enquiry by issuing fresh charge sheet. However, the Appellate Authority placed him under suspension w.e.f. 1.2.2000 by way of victimization.

6. It is then case of the concerned workman that he was issued fresh charge sheet vide Memorandum dt. 7.1.01 on same charges and allegations as were leveled earlier. It was alleged that he encroached the management's land i.e. Kondivita Village, Survey No. 104 situated at Marole Pipeline and motor garage in the name of his wife Smt. Sushila Tiwari was in existence. He denied the charges. The disciplinary authority ordered departmental enquiry. The departmental proceedings were conducted. E.O. submitted his report on 14.10.02. The disciplinary authority on the basis of findings given by E.O. by his order dt. 10.12.03 imposed upon the workman the penalty of dismissal from the services of AAI with immediate effect treating the period from 1.2.2000 to 9.12.03 as not treated as a period spent on duty. The concerned workman preferred an appeal dt. 30.12.03 to the Appellate Authority.

7. It is the case of the concerned workman that it was irregular and illegal on the part of management to initiate second enquiry on same & similar charges of the first enquiry which was set aside by the Appellate Authority. It was illegal to place him under suspension w.e.f. 1.2.2000. E.O. did not conduct disciplinary proceedings in accordance with the principles of natural justice. E.O. did not cause production of original documents which was exhibited by the E.O. as Ex. 2 C document dt. 12.2.03 and relied upon the same though it was not duly proved. Findings of the E.O. to the effect that the land in question i.e. land at Survey No. 104 belongs to the management is perverse. Findings of the E.O. are perverse since document Ex. 2 C i.e. Kami Jastic Patrak pertaining to land Survey No. 34 was a forged document and as such the E.O. did not give any clear finding as to the ownership of land in question. The E.O. ignored to consider the document produced by the concerned workman to establish that the land in question does not belong to management. As such the charges as against him are not proved. Findings of the E.O. are not based on the evidence and therefore the action of the management in dismissing him from the services w.e.f. 10.12.03 is illegal and unjustified.

8. The workman is therefore asking for reinstatement in service w.e.f. 10.12.03 with full back wages, consequential benefits treating the period of suspension as period on duty for all the purposes, costs & compensation.

9. The first party management resisted claim by filing written statement. It is contended that this Industrial Tribunal has not been sponsored by the union of the workman of the authority or by the substantial number of workmen employed by it. As such industrial dispute does not exist in order to invoke the provisions of section 2 (k) of I.D. Act, 1947.

10. It is then contended that the workman has raised industrial dispute over his demand for reinstatement in service vide his letter dt. 4.2.04. The industrial dispute was raised much before expiry of period of 3 months of date of appeal required by the Appellate Authority to pass the appropriate order. The workman thereafter during the pendency of reference moved the Hon'ble High Court of Bombay by filing writ petition in which he had prayed for relief of reinstatement in service with full back wages and consequential benefits etc. The Hon'ble High Court directed the appellate authority to decide the appeal dt. 27.12.03 within one month from the date of receipt of order. In that circumstances the order of reference dt. 11.6.04 is pre-mature as the same was obtained by him during the pendency of appeal.

11. According to the first party management, show cause notice was issued to the workman under the signature of Assistant Manager with approval of Airport Director. The workman replied the said show cause notice by explanation dt. 4.6.96. The workman was issued the charge sheet by Memorandum dt. 11.10.96 along with statement of imputation of misconduct in support of article of charges framed against him vide Annexure – I, list of documents Annexure – II, list of witnesses Annexure – III. He was issued memo dt. 17.10.97 fixing the preliminary enquiry on 13.11.97. The domestic enquiry was held against him. He was given full opportunity to cross examine the witnesses examined on behalf of the Airport authority and to meet the charges leveled against him. E.O. submitted his report to the management on 8/10-10-99. Airport Director being the disciplinary authority by order dt. 1.2.2000 imposed upon the workman the penalty of dismissal from services of AAI with immediate effect. The workman submitted his appeal addressed to the Chairman of the authority against the dismissal order. The appellate authority set aside the penalty of dismissal order dt. 1.2.2000 and ordered re-enquiry by issuing the fresh charge sheet as the appellate authority observed that proper records were not produced during the enquiry to establish the ownership of the land. It was further observed by the appellate authority that the workman also did not produce original relevant and proper records during the enquiry proceedings to disprove the allegations though City Civil Court in order dt. 1.9.98 in Suit No. 5439 / 1987 referred the statement of his wife that the land in question belong to authority. His suspension was therefore continued with retrospective effect from the date of his dismissal by order dt. 1.2.2000 till the case was decided by the disciplinary authority.

12. It is then case of the first party that 2nd charge sheet was issued by Memorandum dt. 7.8.2001 adding two charges.

- I) committing fraud and dishonesty in connection with the property of AAI and causing damage to the said property and
- II) refusing to surrender PIC No. N16256M in the department thereby willfully disobeying the lawful and reasonable orders of superiors and breach of security.

The charge sheet was including the statement of imputation of misconduct, list of documents, list of witnesses. The workman by his reply denied the charges. The departmental enquiry was held into the charges leveled

against him by memo dt. 7.8.2001 and was concluded on 20.6.02. Mr. Y. K. Goyal, Dy. G.M. [Cargo] was appointed as E.O. to conduct the enquiry. During the course of enquiry proceedings, originals of all the management documents were shown to the workman for his perusal and verification. He was given opportunity to admit or deny each article of charges of misconduct. He denied the charges leveled against him. Seven witnesses on behalf of the management were produced at the enquiry by the Presenting Officer. After evidence on behalf of the management both oral and documentary was over, the workman was asked to submit the list of defence witnesses and the documents in support of the case to which he replied in the negative. But thereafter he produced the documents in support of his defence. It is thus denied by the first party that the departmental enquiry was conducted in violation of principles of natural justice.

13. According to the first party management, the EO submitted enquiry report to the management on 16.10.02. Thereafter by order dt. 10.12.03, the concerned workman was dismissed from services by Airport Director in exercise of the powers conferred by Regulation 27 of the Regulations. Airport Director perused the enquiry proceedings recorded by the E.O. as well as enquiry report and agreed with the conclusion arrived by E.O. The copy of enquiry report was given to the concerned workman. It is thus denied by the first party that the findings of the E.O. are perverse and based on no evidence. The workman thereafter filed appeal before the Appellate Authority praying to set aside & quash the dismissal order. The appeal was not decided by the Appellate Authority since during the pendency of appeal, the concerned workman initiated the conciliation proceedings before the conciliation officer. The conciliation officer recorded the failure of conciliation and failure report dt. 19.4.04 was sent by him to the Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India, New Delhi for adjudication of industrial dispute.

14. It is thus contention of the first party that the action of the management in dismissing the concerned workman from the services w.e.f. 10.12.03 is fair, proper, bonafide & legal and the workman is not entitled for reinstatement in service w.e.f. 10.12.03 with full back wages, consequential reliefs etc. It has thus sought dismissal of reference.

15. By filing rejoinder the concerned workman reiterated that the land in question belongs to Central Govt. and not to AAI. Land Survey No. 104 has been now merged into CTS No. 272 which belongs to Central Govt. and therefore the findings of the E.O. are totally perverse and no disciplinary action can be taken against him on the basis of perverse findings. The Estate Officer appointed under Public Premises Act has also closed the proceedings initiated against the wife of concerned workman in the year 1998 knowingly fully well that the land in question does not belong to AAI.

16. Following issues are framed on 24.04.2006. Issue No.1 & 2 are treated as preliminary issues. Hence I reproduce the Issue No.1 & 2 along with my findings thereon for the reasons to follow:

Sr. No.	Issues	Findings
1	Does the workman prove that the Enquiry Officer conducted the enquiry proceedings in violation of the principles of natural justice ?	No
2.	Whether the workman proves that the findings of the Enquiry Officer given in his report dated 14.10.2002 are perverse ?	No

Reasons

Issue No.1.

17. It is well settled that if the service of the employee came to be terminated after proper domestic enquiry held in accordance with the rules of natural justice and the conclusions reached at the enquiry are not perverse, the Industrial Tribunal is not entitled to consider the propriety or correctness of the said conclusion. But at the same time mere form of the enquiry would not satisfy the requirements of industrial law and would protect the disciplinary action taken by the employer from challenge. The enquiry cannot be said to have been properly held unless,

- (a) employee proceeded against has been informed clearly of the charges leveled against him.
- (b) witnesses are examined ordinarily in presence of the employee in respect of charges.
- (c) employee is given a fair opportunity to cross examine the witnesses.
- (d) he is given fair opportunity to examine witnesses including himself in his defence.
- (e) E.O. records findings with reasons for the same in his report.

Now it is to be seen whether in the present case these requirements are complied or not ?

18. From the evidence on record, it appears that copy of imputation of misconduct, list of documents relied upon and the list of witnesses on the basis of which charges to be established were supplied to the concerned workman.

19. Mr. Y. K. Goyal, Dy. G.M. [Cargo] was appointed as E.O. to conduct the enquiry. During the course of enquiry proceedings, originals of all the management documents were shown to the workman for his perusal and verification. Even the workman in his cross examination has admitted that his Defence Assistant demanded the inspection of original documents and the same was given to him except document PD2C i.e. Kami Jastic Patrak. Admittedly, the workman

was given an opportunity to admit or deny each article of charges / acts of misconduct after furnishing him the facts of the case, the charges and acts of misconduct. He participated in the enquiry. He has produced himself as a witness before the E.O. Seven witnesses on behalf of the management were examined during the course of enquiry. After evidence on behalf of the management workman was asked to submit the list of defence witnesses and documents in support of his case to which he replied in negative. The workman also produced list of documents in support of his defence. After closure of evidence both the parties submitted their briefs. The report of the E.O. was also provided to the concerned workman on 16.12.02 and after receiving the dismissal order the workman preferred appeal on 27.12.03 which was decided by the Appellate Authority. That would show that the concerned workman was given sufficient opportunity during the course of enquiry to defend himself.

20. Learned Counsel for the concerned workman submitted that the enquiry was not fair & proper since it was illegal & irregular on the part of first party to institute second enquiry on the same & similar charges which was set aside by the Appellate Authority. As such the act on the part of disciplinary authority to issue the second charge sheet and holding the second enquiry against the second party was illegal & irregular.

21. In this respect, it can be said that the concerned workman has preferred appeal before the Appellate Authority against the order of dismissal dt. 1.2.2000 based on the first enquiry and then the Appellate Authority remitted the matter to the Airport Director ordering to hold fresh enquiry by issuing of fresh charge sheet taking into account all the relevant documents required in the case and hence the second enquiry was conducted. Even during the course of fresh enquiry as per the order of Appellate Authority the concerned workman was given full & fair opportunity to cross examine the witnesses of management. So it is not the case that the concerned workman was exonerated of the charges by the Appellate Authority. But in order to have fair & proper enquiry the Appellate Authority remitted the case to the Airport Director ordering to hold fresh enquiry by setting aside the order of dismissal dt. 1.2.2000. It is like remanding of the matter by the Appellate Authority for fresh enquiry. That does not mean that the Appellate Authority has exonerated the concerned workman of the charges leveled against him. On the contrary, it appears that the concerned workman was put under suspension during the course of fresh enquiry that was ordered by the Appellate Authority. As such the Appellate Authority has power to direct the fresh enquiry by remitting the matter to the Disciplinary authority and therefore it was not illegal on the part of first party to hold fresh enquiry by issuing the fresh charge sheet as per the order of Appellate Authority.

22. That apart even the fresh enquiry which was held as per order of Appellate Authority was not on same & similar charges of the first party. The second charge sheet dt. 7.8.2001 Ex. M-1 & M-29 was issued with additional charges by adding two charges namely.

- I) committing fraud and dishonesty in connection with the property of AAI and causing damage to the said property and
- II) refusing to surrender PIC No. N16256M in the department thereby willfully disobeying the lawful and reasonable orders of superiors and breach of security.

23. It cannot be said therefore that fresh enquiry was held as per the order of the Appellate Authority by adding two additional charges and therefore enquiry was not fair & proper.

24. Next contention of the second party workman is that the enquiry was not fair & proper because of non production of original document which was exhibited by the E.O. as Ex. 2C dt. 12.2.02 [Ex. M-10 on pg. 67] and E.O. relied upon the said document though it was not duly proved. In this respect as said earlier the concerned workman in his evidence has admitted that inspection of original documents was given to him except document 2 C [M-10 at pg. 67]. This document PD2C [Ex. M-10] is the Xerox copy of Kami Jastic Patrak. This is infact a public document and certified copy of the public document can be admitted in evidence. On going through the enquiry report, it appears that the E.O. has considered Kami Jastic Patrak which shows that the land CTS No. 272 Survey No. 104 is meant for Aerodrum. It has been observed by him that the said document PD2C i.e. Kami Jastic Patrak has been challenged as a forged document by the delinquent but the concerned workman that is delinquent did not produce the Kami Jastic Patrak to substantiate this particular document as forged document. He considered that the certified copy from Notary of Hak Patra dt. 28.1.02 & dt. 14.11.96 as DD No. 14 & 15 indicate that the survey No. 104 has been acquired for the purpose of Madhya Sarkar only. It appears therefore that EO did arrive at the finding that the land in question is belonging to AAI. It is not only on the basis of the document 2C [M-10] i.e. Kami Jastic Patrak. The other documents are tendered by the management before the E.O. Out of which the said document 2C is one of them. The inspection of original documents was given admittedly to the concerned workman during the course of enquiry and this document Ex. 2C [M-10] being public document was considered by the E.O. while arriving at finding. In the absence of evidence on behalf of the concerned workman before the E.O., the E.O. concluded that the said document 2C cannot be considered as forged document and placed reliance on it coupled with the other documents on record produced by the management.

25. Even it appears that the documents produced by the concerned workman Hakka-che-patrak dt. 14.11.96 and 28.1.02 which was marked by the E.O. as Ex. DD-15 & DD-14 respectively were taken into consideration by the E.O. to show that the land in question is belonging to the government and thereafter the E.O. considered that the land acquired by central Govt. prior to formation of IAAI 1971 was transferred to IAAI through IAA Act 43 of 1971 and then to AAI through AAI Act 55 of 1954. Even as per the list dt. 29.3.18, first party has produced certified copy of the Property Card which is public document showing that the property in question is belonging to AAI. It cannot be said therefore that the enquiry was not fair & proper since the E.O. placed reliance on Ex. M-10, the original copy of which has not been placed on record during the course of enquiry proceedings.

26. In this view it is the submission of the Learned Counsel for the first party that the original document marked as Ex. 2C by E.O. was shown to the workman and he took the inspection of same. The said document was tendered by Mr. Arun Sharma during the course of enquiry and the same being public document, it is admissible in the evidence. The submission holds good while considering the aspect since it has not been established during the enquiry proceedings that the document 2C is forged document.

27. In view of this, it can be said that the E.O. concluded after considering the evidence, oral & documentary that the land is vested in authority by virtue of section 12 (1) (a) of the International Airport Authority Act, 1971. As such the land Survey No.104 under CTS No. 272 belongs to AAI.

28. Learned Counsel for the second party submits that the E.O. during the course of enquiry did not question the second party on the circumstances if any appearing against him in evidence for the purpose of enabling him to explain any circumstances appearing against him in the evidence as it was mandatory as per the Regulation 28 by International Airport Authority of India Employees [Conduct, Discipline & Appeal], Regulations, 1987. Therefore the enquiry is not fair & proper. he seeks to rely on the decision in case of Ministry of Finance V/S. S.B. Ramesh – 1988 CLR 659 to submit that where the E.O. failed to question the charge sheeted employee under sub rule 18 of Rule 14 of CCS [CCA] Rules, the omission to do this is a serious error committed by the enquiry authority and it vitiates the entire enquiry proceedings.

29. However, on going through the enquiry proceedings, it appears that the second party has filed written brief explaining the circumstances appearing against him in the evidence. It cannot be said therefore that the opportunity was not given by the E.O. to the concerned workman to explain the circumstances appearing against him in the evidence. Even it cannot be said that the E.O. has not considered points raised by the second party in his written brief. What is necessary is that the delinquent should have been given sufficient opportunity to defend himself so that no prejudice would be caused to him. If there is no evidence to show that any such prejudice is caused to the concerned workman while conducting the enquiry then the conclusion is that the enquiry is fair & proper and as such there is no violation of principles of natural justice.

30. As a matter of fact, it appears that there were eight charges leveled against the concerned workman. As per charge No.1, the concerned workman committed encroachment on AAI land and was running garage on the said encroached land of AAI in the name of his wife. In respect of this charge, oral evidence of Hiramath who conducted the survey of land is considered by the E.O. along with documents namely P.R. Card PD3 of Village Kondivita bearing CTS No. 277. Hakkache Patrak PD-2(B) in respect of survey No.104 of Village Kondivita. Kami Jastic Patrak PD2C pertaining to CTS No. 272 corresponding Survey No. 104 and the notification document PD-4, Hakka Patra PD29 (B), PR Card PD-3. These documents were considered by the EO to come to the conclusion that disputed land belongs to AAI since survey No. 104 comes under CTS 272 and it belongs to Aerodrum as per KJP & PD4.

31. In this respect submission is that there is no documentary evidence to show that there is encroachment by running garage in the name of wife of concerned workman. The concerned workman in his evidence has no doubt denied the allegations that he is running motor garage on said encroached land of AAI. However, on going through the enquiry report the evidence of Kartar Singh and C.K. Nair is being considered by the E.O. to come to the conclusion that S.T. Auto Engg. Works located within the boundary land belonging to AAI and it was confirmed by Sr. Land Manager Shri A.K. Gupta that the concerned workman V.B. Tiwari is running the garage at survey No. 35 of Marole Technical area. Evidence of Gupta was considered by the E.O. to come to the conclusion that he visited the area with the supervisor and found few cars parked on the road adjacent to the garage. This was the evidence before the E.O. during the course of enquiry to come to the conclusion that as per notification gazette published dt. 2.4.53 in Bombay Govt. Notification dt. 28.8.47, the land was acquired for the purpose of Aerodrum and owned by AAI and that there was garage S.T. Auto Engg. Works within the boundary of land belonging to AAI which was run by the concerned workman Shri V.B. Tiwari.

32. It appears on going through the enquiry report that the defence of the concerned workman was that the document Kami Jastic Patrak is a forged document and that only on the basis of written statement of his wife, the E.O. has considered that the land belongs to AAI but that defence was not considered since there was no evidence before the E.O. to substantiate that the Kami Jastic Patrak was forged document. It is not even the case that only on the basis of statement of his wife in the written statement before court it was confirmed by the E.O. that land belongs to AAI. On going through the enquiry report, it appears that he considered oral and documentary evidence and corroborating evidence in the form of statement of wife of concerned workman that the land belongs to AAI and even the concerned workman during the course of enquiry has not disputed in his brief that he was running the motor garage on the encroached land. From this, it can be seen that the findings of the E.O. as regards charge No.1 is not perverse or biased.

33. Even then, the Learned Counsel for the concerned workman submitted that the E.O. ignored to consider the documents produced by the second party to establish that the land in question does not belong to the first party. He points out that the extract from the property registered card pertaining to the land at city survey No. 272 [M-11] shows that the title of the land is in favour of the Central Govt. He then points out that the document Ex. DD13 (M-36) i.e. 7/12 extract in respect of survey No. 35 of Village Marole, Ex. DD14 [Ex.M37], Hak Patrak dt. 28.1.02 in respect of land survey No. 104 of Kondivita Village and document Ex. DD15 [Ex.38] i.e. Hakkache Patrak dt. 14.11.96 is in respect of land survey No. 104 and all these documents show that the land in question does not belong to first party.

34. However, on going through the enquiry report, it appears that document i.e. Property Registered card, Hakkache Patrak, 7/12 extract pertaining to land survey No. 35 are being considered by the EO who found that the survey No. 104

has been acquired by Madhya Sarkar. But then the document Kami Jastic Patrak in respect of CTS No. 272 survey No. 104 shows that the land survey No. 104 is meant for Aerodrum. It cannot be said therefore that the documents relied upon by the concerned workman were not considered by the E.O. during enquiry.

35. Charge No.2 is in respect of allegations of committing fraud & dis-honesty in connection with the property of AAI and causing damage to the said property. As per the findings of the E.O., the land belongs to AAI and then while considering this charge, it was considered by the E.O. that the garage was situated on the property of AAI. Evidence of Paladia PW7 was considered which is to the effect that he himself went to the disputed land and found that the garage was situated. He contacted wife of the concerned workman who confirmed that the garage is in her name. Even on the basis of enquiries from the neighbours, the witness confirmed that the concerned workman was running the said garage. It can be said therefore that the findings of the E.O. as regards charge No.2 is also based on evidence.

36. Learned Counsel for the concerned workman submitted that the Estate Officer appointed under the Premises Act also closed the proceedings initiated against the wife of second party in the year 1998 knowing fully well that the land in question does not belong to AAI.

37. However, that is not the true position. On going through the copy of order of Dy. Municipal Commissioner Zone – III on the subject of un-authorized construction of the structure having 3 rooms and open space attached to temple abutting the road leading to KK Road to Ashok Nagar Technical area, Opp. Mukund Nagar, Marole Pipeline. It has been observed that the suit structure is on the land belonging to the government and in turn aviation Dept., AAI Govt. Undertaking. As per the order suit structure mentioned in the notice stands unauthorized and plaintiff Smt. Vidyapati Tiwari i.e. wife of the concerned workman is directed to remove the same by herself within 8 weeks from the date of receipt of order failing which Assistant Commissioner is directed to demolish the same on the risk and cost of plaintiff. This would show that as per the order of Municipal Commissioner unauthorized structure was erected by the wife of concerned workman on the land belonging to AAI and it was directed to be removed by her. In view of that it can be said the findings of the E.O. as regards the charge No.2 is not perverse.

38. As regards the charge No.3 which is in respect of indulging in outside business activity by the concerned workman while in service of AAI, the E.O. considered the evidence of Paladia indicating that the concerned workman was running the garage in the name of his wife, coupled with the documents PD-10 and PD-11 showing that the concerned workman used to sign the muster and was going to his own garage for doing the private trading. As such the findings of the E.O. to charge No.3 is also based on evidence.

39. As regards the charge No.4 which is in respect of hiding the information regarding possession of profession of his wife and claiming undue monetary benefits from AAI, the EO considered the evidence of Paladia and documentary evidence PD-10, PD-11, PD-14 indicating that the concerned workman was doing private trading and that he has availed LTC benefits for his wife and family members though as per document PD-14 it was indicated that his wife was dependent on him.

40. As regards the charge No.5, that is refusing to surrender PIC No. 16256, it was considered by the E.O. that as per additional PD No. 5 dt. 3.4.01, the concerned workman was requested to surrender PIC No. 16256 but he surrendered PIC No. 16256 only on 13.8.01 as indicated in DD-21 after the issuance of charge sheet dt. 7.8.01. As such, this finding of the E.O. is based on document PD-1, PD-2, additional PD-3 & additional PD-4 indicating that the concerned workman has refused to surrender the PIC though he was asked to surrender the PIC vide these documents.

41. Charge No.6 is in respect of acting in a manner prejudicial to interest of the authority. Charge No. 7 is in respect of acting in a manner unbecoming an employee of the authority and committing the act subversive of discipline and good behavior. Charge No. 8 is in respect of failure to maintain absolute integrity. The EO while considering that the Charges No.1 to 5 are proved has considered that for proving charge No. 6, 7, 8, the same reasoning holds good. Therefore on going through enquiry report, it appears that the findings of the E.O. are not perverse as such the findings are based on evidence.

42. Learned Counsel for the concerned workman seeks to rely on the decision in case of Dwarkachand V/s. State of Rajasthan – 1958 AIR Rajasthan 38 to submit that if the departmental enquiry is resulted in exoneration, second departmental enquiry on the same facts is not maintainable.

43. In the present case as seen earlier, it is not the case that the Appellate Authority has exonerated the concerned workman of the charges leveled against him. However, the Appellate Authority for giving fair opportunity has remanded the matter for fresh enquiry. As such it is the remanding of the matter by the Appellate Authority for fresh enquiry and therefore it is not the second enquiry on the same facts. Therefore the ratio in the above cited dictum does not help the concerned workman. It is because it may be possible in a particular case that there has been no proper enquiry because some serious defect has crept into the enquiry or some important witnesses were not available at the time of enquiry or were not examined for some other reason, the disciplinary authority may ask the EO to record further evidence. Disciplinary authority has enough power to reconsider the evidence itself and come to its own conclusion. These are the observations which I borrow from para – 12 of the cited judgment.

44. Learned Counsel for the concerned workman also seeks to rely on the decision in case of Satara Dist. Central Co-op. Bank Ltd., Dist. Satara V/s. Subhash Kashinath Mule – 1991 – II CLR 405 to submit that specific provisions of the standing order has to be informed to the delinquent who has allegedly committed misconduct. If this was not done then it can be said that he was denied reasonable opportunity of being defended. The reliance is also place on the

decision in case of U.P. State Road Transport Corpn. V/s. Munniruddin – 1990 – II CLR 533 to submit that non-supply of material documents causes prejudice to the employee.

45. Here in the instant case it is not the case of the concerned workman that he has not been supplied the material documents. On the contrary in his cross examination, concerned workman has admitted that all the original documents except document M-10 has been shown to him. As regards the document Kami Jastic Patrak Ex. M-10 there is specific finding by the E.O. and the document is also referred during the course of enquiry. The certified copy of the said document is also placed on record during the course of enquiry. It cannot be said that during the course of enquiry the concerned workman was prejudiced because of non-supply of material documents or for any other reason. As such facts in the instant case are quite distinct & distinguishable.

46. Considering all these facts, I find that the E.O. conducted the enquiry proceedings in view of principles of natural justice. As such there is no violation of principles of natural justice and the findings of the E.O. are not perverse. I answer the above issues accordingly as indicated against each of them in terms of above observations.

47. Hence I pass the following order.

ORDER

1. Enquiry held is fair & proper.
2. Findings of the Enquiry Officer are not perverse.
3. Parties are directed to argue and lead evidence on the point of quantum of punishment.

Date: 17.10.2018

M.V. DESHPANDE, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 3 दिसम्बर, 2018

का. आ. 1779-औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार यूनियन बैंक आफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजको और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, भुवनेश्वर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 55/2013) को प्रकाशित करती है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 3.12.2018 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-12011/57/2013-आईआर (बी.-II)]

रवि कुमार, अनुभाग अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 3rd December, 2018

S.O. 1779.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 55/2013 of the *Cent.Govt.Indus.Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Bhubaneswar* as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of *Union Bank of India*, and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 3.12.2018

[No. L-12011/57/2013 - IR(B-II)]

RAVI KUMAR, Section Officer

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, BHUBANESWAR

Present: Shri B.C. Rath, Presiding Officer, C.G.I.T.-cum-Labour Court, Bhubaneswar.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE CASE NO. 55/2013

Date of Passing Award – 16th October, 2018

Between:

The Dy. General Manager,
Union Bank of India, Nodal Regional Office,
Bhubaneswar (Orissa).

...1st Party-Management

(And)

The General Secretary,
All Odisha Union Bank Employees Association,
C/o. Union Bank of India,
Bhubaneswar (Orissa)

... 2nd Party-Union**Appearances:**

Shri B.B. Mohapatra, Auth. Re.

...For the 1st Party- Management

Shri Ajay Kr. Mohanty, General Secretary

... For the 2nd Party- Union**AWARD**

By a letter No. L-12011/57/2013 – IR(B-II), dated 07.08.2013 the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour & Employment, in exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (herein-after referred to as “The Act”), have referred the following dispute for adjudication and the reference runs as follows:-

“Whether the claims of the All Odisha Union Bank Employees Association that the action of the management of Union Bank of India claiming the violation of bipartite settlement in out-sourcing the job of Bank’s currency chest situated at Berhampur is legal and or justified? What relief the said Union is entitled to?”

The facts relevant for adjudication of the dispute are that currency chest is part of a Bank where the jobs of cash remittances are undertaken. When cash is accumulated in a Bank branch in excess over the permissible limit, the excess cash is remitted to the chest. It is the claim of the 2nd party-Union in its statement of claim that such job of cash remittance is being done by Bank’s own staff by use of Bank’s own cash delivery van driven by the Bank’s employee/Driver. On receipt of cash at the chest, Bank’s Cashier counts the same and does all other ancillary works for onward remittance of the cash to the Reserve Bank of India. Similarly, when a branch is in need of cash, the cash is remitted to the branch by use of Bank’s own Van accompanied by Bank’s employees as stated above. It is the case of the 2nd party that one of such currency chests of the Management-Bank is situated at Berhampur, Odisha. The work of cash remittance was smoothly carried out in the chest by the employees of the Management as described earlier by using Bank’s own cash Van. All of a sudden when the cash Van was out of order and brought to Bhubaneswar for repairing, the Management Bank had unilaterally decided to out-source the entire job of currency chest despite strong opposition to such out-sourcing by the Union. It is the claim of the Union that as per bipartite settlements between the Management and the Union there is no scope for the Management Bank to out-source the job of cash remittance except in the matter of I.T. and its related activities in respect of specialized area where in-house capabilities are not available. The action of the Management in hiring the outsource agencies for such cash remittance is an unfair labour practice as much as such action affects and brings change in service condition as enumerated in Schedule-IV of the Act. By introducing the method of outsourcing in the job of cash remittance an environment is being created for retrenchment of employees engaged in the said sector as well as the same will affect the promotion prospective of the employees. The said action of the Management is a clear case of violation of bipartite settlements between the parties. According to the 2nd party a protest was raised before the Management when such method of out-sourcing was adopted in the work of cash remittance. As the Management did not pay any heed to the demand of the Union for discarding the service of out-sourcing agency in the matter of cash remittance, a dispute was raised before the labour machinery. The conciliation attempt having been failed the reference as mentioned earlier is made to this Tribunal for an adjudication of the dispute.

In its written statement the Management-Bank has resisted the claim of the 2nd party taking a stand that the reference is not maintainable as there was/is no existing of apprehended industrial dispute between the parties in the event of out-sourcing the job of cash remittance. It is within the managerial discretion of an employer to organize and arrange his business in the manner he considers best. The engagement of out-sourcing agency in the work of cash remittance in a contingency cannot be treated or termed as an “Industrial dispute” as defined in Section 2(k) of the Act. As such, the reference is bad in law. That apart, it is the stand of the Management that no retrenchment/termination is effected or promotions of the employees are suspended or withheld by engagement of an out-sourcing agency in the job of cash remittance. There is also no specific terms and conditions in the various bi-partite settlements prohibiting the Management to take assistance of out-source in such cash remittance more particularly in urgent contingencies. On the other hand as per the guidelines issued from time to time by the Reserve Bank the Banks are to take its own decision and view on the desirability of out-sourcing in activity related to financial services for public interest and keeping in view all relevant factors including the commercial aspects of the decision. The decision to out-source the financial services activity is taken keeping in view the risk and for necessary safeguards of cash remittance. There is a need of large network to handle the currency chest and work of cash remittance to meet the cash requirements and cash remittance of various branches of the Management-Bank and its extension counters. The existing staff and infrastructure is not found adequate to meet such need. As such, the action of the Management cannot be held unfair or the same amounts to a change to service condition of its employees as defined and contemplated in the Act. The alleged action being managerial discretion of the Bank for its smooth functioning cannot be said illegal and unjustified and as such the dispute raised by the Union should be rejected out-rightly.

On the afore-mentioned pleadings of the parties the following issues have been settled for an effective adjudication of the dispute.

ISSUES

1. Whether the reference is maintainable?
2. Whether the claim of the All Odisha Union Bank Employees Association that the action of the management of Union Bank of India claiming the violation of bipartite settlement in out-sourcing the job of Bank's currency chest situated at Berhampur is legal and justified?
3. What relief the said Union is entitled to?

The 2nd party-Union has examined one of its office bearer and filed copy of the minutes of the I.R. Meeting held on 20.3.2012, copy of the bi-partite settlement dated 2.6.2005, copy of bipartite settlement dated 27.4.2010, copy of bipartite settlement dated 25.5.2015, copy of the letter of the Union dated 29.6.2012 addressed to the Management, copy of the letter dated 3.2.2014 issued by the A.G.M. Security, Mumbai to National Dy. Chairman, National Ex-Serviceman Co-ordination Committee, Calicut and copy of advertisement for recruitment of Armed Security Guard in RBI, which are marked as Ext.-1 to Ext.-7 to substantiate its stand, whereas the Management has also adduced oral as well as documentary evidence marked Ext.-A and Ext.-B to refute the claim of the Union.

FINDINGS

All the issues are taken into consideration simultaneously for the sake of convenience and since they are inter-linked to each other.

It is apparent from the pleadings and evidence of the 2nd party-Union that the action of the Management in out-sourcing the job of Bank's currency chest is opposed mainly on the allegation that the action violates the settlement reached out between the parties in the bipartite settlement of the year, 2005 as well as subsequent bi-partite settlements between the parties. According to the Union the Management is precluded by virtue of the bipartite settlement, 2005 to engage any out-sourcing agency in the matter/job of the cash remittance to bank's currency chest or vice-versa since Clause 31-H of the said bipartite settlement (Ext.-2) mandates that the Bank can only out-sourced IT and its related activities and no other area. Be that as it may, the decision of the Management in out-sourcing the work/job of currency remittance to the currency chest or vice versa is illegal and such action of the Management being an unfair labour practice as defined under section 9-A cannot be protected and legalized. As per the Management's pleading and argument the Management has discretion to run its day to day administration by adopting policies beneficial to the Management. The Management having competency to take decision in the policy matter/day to day administration is not necessarily to do a particular job or to get a work done in a particular manner as desired by the 2nd party-Union or its employees. Any decision taken for betterment of the administration or for public cause cannot be termed as industrial dispute as defined in the Act. As such the reference is not maintainable.

Taking into consideration the rival stands it is to be seen first whether the demand raised by the 2nd party is an "industrial dispute" required to be adjudicated under section 10-A of the I.D. Act. The grievance of the 2nd party-Union is that the action of the Management in out-sourcing the job of Bank's currency is not only prohibited by the bipartite settlements, but the same likely bringing changes to the service condition of the employees of the Bank is an unfair labour practice. The decision in the matter affects the terms and conditions of employment and any change in such service condition requires a notice as prescribed under section 9-A of the Act. It is not in dispute that the job of Bank's currency chest prior to the alleged out-sourcing was done by the employees of the Management-Bank. There is also no serious dispute that the Bank has its own vehicle and driver for the said job. It is also emerging from the evidence of the parties that the Management-Bank has sanctioned posts of armed guards for the purpose. Though, there is no specific pleadings or evidence to the fact that out-sourcing the job of Bank currency chest would likely cause retrenchment of armed guards or any other employees engaged in such job, it cannot be denied that any decision in the matter of out-sourcing or engaging its own employees in the said job is a matter related to the terms of employment as well as determination of contract of employment. As such any dispute in regard to the determination of contract or the employment or terms of employment is an "industrial dispute" as defined under section 2(k) of the Act. Hence, the argument advanced by the Management that the action taken by the Management and objection thereto is not an "industrial dispute" has no force to stand. In the Banking system the work of currency chest is very vital and essential part of the business of the Management. Any policy decision for smooth functioning of the currency chest will undoubtedly affect the terms of service condition of the workman engaged for the said job. That being the situation the 2nd party-Union has every right to raise an industrial Dispute before the competent authority for the action of the Management in out-sourcing the work of currency chest. In that view of the matter such dispute having been not conciliated can be referred to for an adjudication in exercise of the powers conferred under section 10-A of the Act. Hence, the claim of the Management that the reference is bad in law is not sustainable.

Coming to the issue whether the action of the Management-Bank in outsourcing the job of Bank's currency chest at Berhampur is a violation of the bi-partite settlement, 2005 (marked as Ext.-2) it is seen that the Management has taken a stand that neither the said settlement under Ext.-2 nor the bipartite settlements prior to or subsequent to Ext.-2 has any specific restriction for out-sourcing the job of currency chest. Besides, it has been claimed that the Bank has every right to reorganize its business or to close or out-source a particular work or section in order to rationalize or economize its business. There being no report of any retrenchment or surplus employees due to such out-sourcing of Bank's currency chest work the action of the Management cannot be counted as an unfair labour practice or such action has violated any terms conditions of service. On the other hand, it has been argued on behalf of the 2nd party-Union that out-sourcing being restricted in the day to day business of the Management-Bank in view of different sub-clauses enumerated in clause – 31 of the bi-partite settlement, 2005 the action of the Management in out-sourcing Bank's currency chest job

is totally illegal and unjustified. Admittedly on a mere reading of the various sub-clauses of clause – 31 including clause 31-H, it is emerged that the Bank may out-source IT related activities and in respect of its specialized area only where in-house capability is not available. It is not in dispute that the bipartite settlement of 2005 and other settlements do not specify that the Management-Bank is strictly prohibited in out-sourcing other jobs than the IT activity. Moreover, the close reading of various sub-clauses of 31 leads to an inference that the Bank has authority or discretion to redesign, review the existing jobs or work process or to adopt the new systems and procedures, if it is believed in bonafide that the reorganization is necessary or the system can be rationalized and economized its business or economize its expenditure. At the same time the sub-clauses lead to an inference that the Management is to endeavor to retain/re-skill the staff in order to develop the in-house competencies while it may out-source IT and its related activities where in-house capabilities are not available. In view of such specific wording and sentences in Clause 32, doubt can also be entertained on the discretion of the Management to out-source all nature of jobs in the Bank other than the activity of IT sector. Further, it cannot be over-sighted as well as it is emerged from the evidence of the parties that the Bank was having its own staff for the job of currency chest. It was having its own cash delivery van and Driver and Security guards for the job of cash remittance in the currency chest. By introducing out-sourcing in the said job it can be presumed that employee engaged in such currency activity is likely to be declared surplus and occasion may arise for dislodging of the employees found surplus in the said activity. Hence, the out-sourcing would bring a change in service condition of certain section of the employees of the Bank. As per the provisions of Section 9-A the employer is prohibited to bring changes in service condition unless it is notified earlier otherwise the action would be an unfair labour practice. It is in evidence that no prior notice was given to the employees before adopting the system of out-sourcing in the currency chest. Though the Management has managerial discretion to organize/reorganize and arrange/rearrange its business in the manner he considers best so long it is bonafide. The Management has to take such action in organize/reorganize in accordance to the provisions required by any law/special statute. Since certain restrictions seems to have been made on the Management to borrow out-sourcing in other official business/job except in the matter of IT activities, the Bank was required to issue notice to the employees of the Bank. Hence, such action of the Management can be termed as illegal and unjustified solely on account of the same being not notified to the employees.

But, in the case at hand it cannot be over-looked that the Management took the assistance of the out-sourced when its delivery van became out of order. It is in evidence that the vehicle is yet to be repaired. The remittance in currency chest is an important part of Bank's business or job and it needs to be attended urgently. There is no evidence on behalf of the Union to show that the action of out-sourcing is adopted for all time. There is also no evidence to suggest that the action of out-sourcing has dislodged or disengaged any employee of the Bank or the same action is likely make some employees surplus or may affect their service condition. In absence of any specific evidence in the above regard the action of the Management due to certain contingencies cannot also be declared unfair on the ground of the same not being notified to the employees as required by the provisions of Section 9-A of the Act. The Management has taken a specific stand that it has out-sourced the currency chest job on account of cash delivery van being out of order. No evidence has been adduced by the 2nd party-Union to refute the said evidence. It is also well settled that it is within the managerial discretion of an employer to organize and arrange his business in the manner he considers best and such action is taken in bonafide, the Tribunal has no competency to question such action of the Bank (PAL & Others reported in air 1970 SC 1334). Hence, the action of the Management in out-sourcing the job of currency chest in urgency seems to be bonafide.

For the reasons and discussions made above in my considered view the claim of the 2nd party-Union to declare the action of the Management-Bank in out-sourcing the job of Bank currency chest as illegal and unjustified has no leg to stand or no legal sanctity. Besides, the dispute raised in this regard does not seem to be an industrial dispute in true sense of labour laws as there is no evidence to the effect that the Management has adopted the system of outsourcing as a permanent phenomena. Therefore, no relief can be given to the 2nd party-Union in the present contingency.

Reference is answered accordingly.

Dictated & Corrected by me.

B. C. RATH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 3 दिसम्बर, 2018

clk- vk- 1780-&औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार मुम्बई पोर्ट ट्रस्ट के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजको और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय नं. 2, मुम्बई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 14/2017) को प्रकाशित करती है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 03.12.2018 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-31012/01/2017-आई आर (बी-II)]

रवि कुमार, अनुभाग अधिकारी

New Delhi, 3rd December, 2018

S.O. 1780.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 14/2017) of the Cent.Govt.Indus.Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No 2, Mumbai as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of Mumbai Port Trust, and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 03.12.2018

[No. L-31012/01/2017-IR(B-II)]

RAVI KUMAR, Section Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO.2, MUMBAI

PRESENT : M. V. Deshpande, Presiding Officer

REFERENCE NO.CGIT-2/14 of 2017

EMPLOYERS IN RELATION TO THE MANAGEMENT OF MUMBAI PORT TRUST

The Chairman,
Mumbai Port Trust,
Port House, Shoorji Vallabhdas Marg,
Mumbai – 400 001.

AND

THEIR WORKMEN

Shri Karbhari Keru Bhangare,
A/108, Tulsivilla Building, Manda,
Titwala (W), Distt. Thane,
Thane –

APPEARANCES:

FOR THE EMPLOYER : Mr. Umesh Nabar Advocate
FOR THE WORKMEN : Absent

Mumbai, dated the 24th October, 2018

AWARD

1. This is reference made by the Central Government in exercise of powers under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 vide Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment, New Delhi vide its order No. L-31012/01/2017 – IR (B-II) dated 26.04.2017. The terms of reference given in the schedule are as follows :

“Whether the action of the management of Mumbai Port Trust in terminating the services of Shri Karbhari Keru Bhangare, Typist-cum-Computer Clerk w.e.f. 06.07.2012 under the pretext of long period of unauthorized absenteeism is just & legal ? If not, what relief the workman concerned is entitled to ?”

2. After the receipt of the reference, both the parties were served with the notices.

3. On going through Roznama it appears that the concerned workman is absent since beginning i.e. from 4.7.17. Statement of claim has not been filed so far want of evidence to substantiate the claim. Reference is liable to be rejected and accordingly it is rejected.

ORDER

Reference is rejected with no order as to costs.

Date: 24.10.2018

M.V. DESHPANDE, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 3 दिसम्बर, 2018

clk- vk- 1781-&औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार मुम्बई पोर्ट ट्रस्ट के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय नं. 2, मुम्बई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 96/2014) को प्रकाशित करती है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 03.12.2018 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-31011/01/2014-आईआर (बी.-II)]

रवि कुमार, अनुभाग अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 3rd December, 2018

s.o. 1781.— In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 96/2014) of the *Cent.Govt.Indus.Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No 2, Mumbai* as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of *Mumbai Port Trust*, and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 03.12.2018.

[No. L-31011/01/2014-IR(B-II)]

RAVI KUMAR, Section Officer

ANNEXURE**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 2, MUMBAI****PRESENT :** M. V. Deshpande, Presiding Officer**REFERENCE NO.CGIT-2/ 96 of 2014****EMPLOYERS IN RELATION TO THE MANAGEMENT OF MUMBAI PORT TRUST**

The Chairman,
Mumbai Port Trust,
Port House, 2nd Floor, S.V. Marg,
Ballard Estate,
Mumbai – 400 001.

AND**THEIR WORKMEN**

The President,
The Bombay Transport & Dock Workers' Union,
Shroff Mansion, 157-B, R. No. 25, 4th Floor,
P. D'Mello Road, Carnac Bunder,
Mumbai.

APPEARANCES:

FOR THE EMPLOYER	:	Mr. Umesh Nabar Advocate
FOR THE WORKMEN	:	Mr. P. K. Sharma Representative

Mumbai, dated the 8th October, 2018**AWARD**

1. This is reference made by the Central Government in exercise of powers under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 vide Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment, New Delhi vide its order No. L-31011/01/2014 – IR (B-II) dated 10.10.2014. The terms of reference given in the schedule are as follows :

“Whether the action of the management of Mumbai Port Trust in denying the designation of “Ship Crane Operators’ in Class-III to the Winch Drivers, presently categorized in Class-IV, for their operating heavy duty hydraulic and electric cranes with the lifting capacity in the range of 50-100 tones to 200-500 tones, and for proper pay fixation with retrospective effect at-least on par with Crane Operators of Mumbai Port Trust and payment of arrears, is justifies and legal / what relief the workmen are entitled to ?”

2. After the receipt of the reference, both the parties were served with the notices. They appeared through their respective representatives.

3. The concerned workman has filed statement of claim Ex.7 contending therein that the concerned workmen were recruited as senior workers by Ex. BDLB. They were promoted as Winch Driver after conducting proper training and interview. However, at the time of promotion as Winch Drivers they were not extended equal pay scale as other Winch Drivers. They were arbitrarily continued to retain on the same scale of senior workers and payment of first ACP was also retained by the first party even though they are entitled to equal pay and all other benefits as is being paid to Winch Drivers of first party.

4. It is also the case of the concerned workmen that in 1991 – 1992 due to advent of mechanism and technological upgradation, all winches unable to lift more than 10 tone weight were replaced by heavy lift jumbo derricks, gantry, jeminee, heavy and higher lifting capacity hydraulic & electric Ship’s crane whose minimum lifting capacity is in range of 50 – 100 tones to 200 – 800 tones. The parcel packaging of the steel coils were also increased from 5 – 10 tones to minimum start of 20 tones. All these upgradations caused the cranes to be very fast moving and hence became very risky and posed a great risk to the operators while performing operations.

5. According to the concerned workmen the first party forced to workmen to operate the same from the date of upgradation of technology without giving them proper benefits and equal pay scale grade and other benefits. The concerned workmen addressed letters raising their protest and requested the first party to resolve their grievances. The second party union on behalf of the workmen raised the demand on the management of first party by their letter dt. 28.11.13. The first party got the matter seized under conciliation before ALC on 5.12.13. However, on 5.2.14 Conciliation Officer advised the management of first party to hold bilateral talks with the second party union. However, the first party failed to extend the proper benefits and acted in a wholly arbitrary and illegally manner. Conciliation thus failed. Hence this reference.

6. It is then contention of the second party union that the action of the management of MbPT in failing to designate the concerned workmen as Ship Crane Operator and giving them proper grade from Class IV to Class III from the day of their operating heavy lift jumbo derricks, gantry, jeminee, heavy and higher lifting capacity hydraulic & electric Ship's crane whose minimum lifting capacity is in range of 50 – 100 tones to 200 – 800 tones be declared illegal and the management be directed to designate the concerned workmen as Ship Crane Operators and give them grade from Class IV to Class III with immediate effect and then direct the management to fix them under the proper pay scale of lower Crane Operator of MbPT who are operating maximum 16 – 20 tones crane and then direct the management to pay unpaid arrears of difference of wages and other benefits of that scale from the date of their promotion as Winch Driver till actual fixation and payment of proper pay scale.

7. The first party management resisted claim by filing written statement Ex.9. It is contended that the 2nd party union is seeking financial upgradation of the concerned employees by creating right in favour of employees by promoting them from Class IV to Class III under the guise of claiming their upgradation to the higher post on the ground that they are performing the similar and same duties of employees employed in Class III. However, their pleadings and order of reference would reveal that it is not the case of union that the employees concerned are deprived of any right to the upgradation from Class IV to Class III.

8. It is then contented by the first party that the nature of duties of Winch Drivers employed in Class IV and of Shower Crane Operators are different. Both the posts are in different streams and in different categories. The operations of Wharf Crane requires higher degree of skill compared to Winch crane since Wharf Cranes are shore post and move on the rails. If safety methods are not followed and if there is carelessness on the part of operator of wharf crane, it may lead to toppling the crane. This is not the case as regards Winch cranes as they are relatively more stable being the integral part of huge mass of ship. While lifting the cargo from the hatch of the ship by winch crane, there is relative movement of winch crane and the ship. This is not the case when cargo is handled by wharf crane as there is no relative movement between wharf crane and ship on account of which more precision and skill is required while operating the wharf crane for loading the cargo from wharf into the ship and unloading it from the ship to wharf. The operation of the wharf cranes demands that all the 3 operations namely hoisting / lowering of hook, luffing and slewing to be done in synchronized manner which is not in case of winch cranes. Winch drivers are supposed to operate ship winch / jumbo derricks, jeminee which are types of ship winch prepared to handle heavy lift cargo. Due to change in configuration of ships now a days most of the ships are equipped with ship crane. Winch drivers are operating ship winch crane and such lifting devices i.e. ship crane, jumbo derrick, jeminee, gantry etc. are fixed on the board vessel.

9. It is contented by the first party that the issues as regards designation & upgradation of pay scales of category of winch drivers on board level was thoroughly examined by one man committee for classification and categorization of employees and workers of major port trust and Dock labour board appointed by Indian Ports Association. The said committee after taking into consideration all the factors gave recommendation at paragraph 20.25 on the issue of winch drivers. Now it is decided to refer the issue for arbitration and therefore the issue is pending before arbitration.

10. It is also contented by the first party management that the advent of mechanism has reduced the human skill element and operations can be carried out more precisely and safely due to technical upgradation on the ship cranes. Many ships come to the port with cranes of capacity less than 50 tones which are operated by winch drivers. There are many cargo including bagged cargo which are now handled in port of having weight less than 5 tones and therefore the benefits sought by the 2nd party union if granted would amount to showing favour to one set of employee without giving opportunity of being heard in the matter of other set of employees whose services would be adversely affected. It is thus denied by the first party that the winch drivers are operating under fear and pressure and that they are subjected to various harassment tactics. It is thus contended that the second party union is not entitled to any relief. The first party has thus sought dismissal of the reference.

11. The second party union by filing rejoinder Ex.13 reiterated that the cargo is admittedly either loaded or unloaded by the winch drivers are the ship crane operators. Winch drivers do loading & unloading and cranes which are among land static and stationery are do not move. Ship on the other hand is never stationery and always moves depending on waves and ripples on the water and loading & unloading from the same is more difficult and possess more danger to the workers operating as ship crane operators.

12. Following issues are framed at Ex.18. I reproduce the issues along with my findings thereon for the reasons to follow:

Sr. No.	Issues	Findings
1	Whether the 2 nd party proves that the Winch Drivers are working as Ship Crane Operator since 1991 - 1992 ?	No
2.	Whether the 2 nd party proves that the Winch Drivers operate cranes of higher capacity than the Shore Crane Operators of Mb.P.T. ?	No
3.	Whether the 2 nd party/Union proves that the nature of duties of Winch Drivers in class-IV categories are same on that of Crane Operators in Class III categories are same to claim same pay-scale with retrospective effect ?	No
4.	Whether the 2 nd party proves that the Winch Drivers are entitled to higher pay scale, grade and designation higher than or at-least on par with Shore Crane Operators with retrospective effect from 1991 – 1992 ?	No
5.	Whether the action of First Party denying the same pay-scale to Winch Drivers in Class-IV category as that of Crane Operators in Class-III category is legal, fair and proper ?	Yes
6.	What order ?	As per final order

Reasons

Issue No. 1, 2 & 3.

13. The main issue raised by 2nd party union in the above reference is that the nature of duties of Winch drivers employed in class –IV and Shore Crane Operators are the same and that they should be paid scales and proper pay fixation with retrospective effect and be designated as Ship Crane operators. However, the 2nd party union in its statement of claim has not specifically stated about the nature of duties of Winch drivers vis-à-vis the nature of duties of Shore Crane Operators.

14. So far evidence of the President of the union is concerned vide Ex.23, he appears to have stated that the concerned workmen were designated as senior workers and thereafter they were promoted as Winch drivers after conducting training & interview. What is stated by him is that the workers who were recruited and promoted as Winch drivers since 1991 – 1992 were denied equal pay scale as applicable to the category of Winch drivers. In short it is the case of the concerned workmen that the work of Winch drivers in class –IV and Shore Crane Operators in class – III is same meaning thereby they are claiming promotion as Shore Crane Operator.

15. For, it is explicit from the evidence of the President of the union that the concerned workmen are claiming the pay scale on par with Ship Crane Operators who are in class – III claiming thereby that winch drivers are doing the work as Ship Crane Operators and that they are not of different categories.

16. However, in his cross examination, he admitted that the weight of the cargo is increased by technical advancement of the machinery. Admittedly winches are converted by technical upgradation. It is admitted that same winch drivers operate advanced machinery which is replaced by earlier winches. If that is so, then it can be said that by technical advancement of the machinery, risk to the operation is reduced while performing operations.

17. From the evidence of Ainul Haque S/o. Salim Khan, Mohd. Anwar & Naresh Lavande, it is clear that they are claiming promotion as Shore Crane Operator. In their cross-examination, they have admitted that they have not operated as Shore Crane Operators. They are working as Winch drivers. Winch driver is in Class – IV categories, Shore Crane Operator is in Class – III category. So the categories are different. Admittedly they are operating in category from Shore Crane Operator. It appears therefore that the concerned workers are claiming promotion as Shore Crane Operator only on the basis that the work of Winch driver is at par with Shore Crane Operator.

18. In this respect if we see the evidence of first party witness, Shri Shashi Kumar Nikam, Asst. Administrative Officer, it is clear from his evidence that the operations of ship crane requires higher degree of skill compared to winch crane, for the following reasons.

- (i) Wharf Cranes (Ship Cranes) are shore based and move on the rails. If safety methods are not followed and if there is carelessness on the part of the operator of a Wharf Crane it may lead to the toppling of the Crane. This is not the case as regards Winch Cranes, as they relatively more stable being an integral part of the huge mass of the Ship.
- (ii) While lifting the cargo from the hatch of the Ship by a Winch Crane, there is relative movement of Winch Crane and the Ship. However, this not the case when Cargo is handled by the Wharf Crane, as there is no relative movement between the Wharf Crane and the Ship on account of which more

precision and skill is required when operating the Wharf Crane for loading the Cargo from the Wharf into the Ship and unloading it from the Ship to the Wharf.

- (iii) Operation of Wharf Cranes demands that all the three operations viz. hoisting/lowering of hook, luffing and slewing to be done in synchronized manner which is not the case in respect of Wharf Cranes.

19. Apart from this, winch drivers are supposed to operate ship winch, jumbo, derricks, jeminee which are types of ship winches prepared to handle heavy lift cargo. Winch drivers are operating ship, winch & lifting devices such as ship crane, jumbo, derricks, jeminee, gantry etc. which are fixed on board of vessel. So considering the nature of work of the winch drivers and ship crane drivers, it can be said that their duties are different, they are working in different categories. As such there is no evidence to prove that the nature of work of Ship Crane Operators/Winch drivers and Shore Crane Operators is same. At the most it can be said that the nature of work of both the categories of cranes are same.

20. That part, if the demand of the concerned workmen is being taken into consideration, then it is submitted that it is the prerogative of Indian Ports Association to deal with these issues of all the ports in the country in respect of fixing, classification including wage scales and other service conditions. It is explicit from the document at Ex.43 which says about the prerogative of Indian Ports Association. Latter at page 9 & 10 on Ex. 43 establishes that such resolution of the issue has to be with concurrence the Federation of the employees of all ports. In any case that issue is to be resolved by approval of Indian Ports Association.

21. Even then the Learned Counsel for the union submitted that work done by the concerned workers and crane operators is similar. Submission is to the effect that Shore Crane Operators working in the Wharf were not Shore Crane Operators and Shore Crane Operators never runs on tracks during actual operations. By referring to the evidence of Mr. Nikam, submission is made that the winch drivers were high skilled and performing the work of loading from wheels to wharf and from wharf to wheels and could do the work of Wharf Crane Operators. In this view the submission is that the work of concerned workers involved more skill and called for greater precision and accuracy apart from more dangerous and therefore it is necessary to extend them benefits of equal pay for equal wages.

22. It is not possible to countenance the view propounded by Learned Counsel for the concerned workmen. As seen earlier, it is the prerogative of Indian Ports Association to deal with such issues of all the ports in the country. Merely saying that the work of the concerned workmen is risky and hazardous does not give right to them to claim promotion and financial upgradation without establishing any right vested in them under the existing system. In view of this the submission is also to the effect that the second party union raised issues of re-designation and upgradation of pay scales of category of winch drivers of on board labour. It was thoroughly examined by one man committee for classification and categorization of employees and workers of major port trust and Dock labour board by Afzalpurkar committee appointed by Indian Ports Association. The said committee after taking into consideration all the factors gave recommendations at paragraph 20.25 on the issue of winch drivers. 5 Federations of employees have already raised the issue of implementation of Afzalpurkar committee report with CLC in which at paragraph 20.25 of the said report the issue of winch drivers is covered and it is decided to refer the issue for arbitration. When the issue is pending before arbitration, the issue of winch drivers at MbPT in isolation cannot be considered.

23. Considering all these facts, I find that the second party union has failed to establish that the nature of duties of winch drivers of class – IV categories are same on that of crane operators in class –III categories and as such they are operating cranes of higher capacity than the Shore Crane Operators of MbPT. The witnesses examine on behalf of the unit admit in their cross examination that they never worked as Shore Crane Operators but then they are claiming promotion as Shore Crane Operators in class – III categories from class – IV categories. Obviously they are not entitled to claim designation and pay scale at par with Shore Crane Operators. The above issues are therefore answered accordingly as indicated against each of them in terms of above observations.

Issue No.4, 5 & 6.

24. In view of my findings to the above issues, I find that the concerned workmen are not entitled to higher pay scales, grade, re-designation with retrospective effect from 1991 – 1992 and as such the action of the first party in denying the same to them is legal & proper.

25. Hence I proceed to pass the following order.

ORDER

Reference is rejected with no order as to costs.

Date: 08.10.2018

M.V. DESHPANDE, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 3 दिसम्बर, 2018

clk- vk- 1782-औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार इंडियन बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, भुवनेश्वर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 81/2012) को प्रकाशित करती है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 03.12.2018 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12011/1/2012-आईआर (बी-II)]

रवि कुमार, अनुभाग अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 3rd December, 2018

S.O. 1782.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 81/2012) of the Cent.Govt.Indus.Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Bhubaneswar as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of Indian Bank, and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 03.12.2018.

[No. L-12011/1/2012-IR(B-II)]

RAVI KUMAR, Section Officer

ANNEXURE**CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, BHUBANESWAR**

Present: Shri B.C. Rath, Presiding Officer, C.G.I.T.-cum-Labour Court, Bhubaneswar.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE CASE NO. 81/2012**Date of Passing Award – 24th October, 2018****Between:**

The Zonal Manager,
Indian Bank, B-2 East, Sahidnagar,
Bhubaneswar (Orissa) – 751 007.

...1st Party-Management

(And)

The General Secretary,
Indian Bank Employees Union,
Plot No. 32, Ashok Nagar,
Bhubaneswar (Orissa) – 751 009.

...2nd Party-Union**Appearances:**

Ms. Subhadra Sahoo, Asst. Manager

... For the 1st Party- Management

Shri Ashok Kumar Mohanty, General Secretary

... For the 2nd Party-Union.**AWARD**

The Government of India in the Ministry of Labour vide its letter No. L-12011/1/2012 (IR(B-II), dated 30.08.2012 have referred the following dispute for adjudication in exercise of its power conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act (herein-after referred to as "The Act")

"Whether the action of the management of Indian Bank, Zonal Office, Bhubaneswar in not considering the case of regularization of 8 numbers of canteen employees (S/Shri Akhya Sahu, Dibakar Padhi, Dilip Kumar Patra, Parikhit Nanda, Gauranga Chandra Nath, Prabhat Kumar Barik, Bijoy Kumar Dash and Niranjana Behera) who are engaged by the Bank through Indian Bank Staff Canteen committee for decades together in Bhubaneswar, is appropriate and justified? What relief the concerned workmen are entitled to?"

2. The 2nd party-Union filed its statement of claim taking a stand that the eight canteen boys have been working in the canteens in the different branches of the Management-Bank for more than fifteen years continuously, when the reference was made. Their nature of job was perennial since the canteen is a part and parcel of the Bank. The branches of the Bank, where the canteen boys were working, were previously under the supervision of Calcutta zone. After opening of a zonal office of the Management-Bank the branches at Odisha have come under the control of the zonal office at Bhubaneswar. According to the Union a dispute was raised for regularization of services of the canteen boys working in different branches while the zonal office was at Calcutta. Consequently, a dispute relating to regularization of 41 canteen boys was referred to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta. While the said dispute was pending for adjudication before the Tribunal of Calcutta, a bipartite settlement was made between the parties for regularization of 91 canteen boys working in different branches of the Bank. The names of the canteen boys in the present dispute were also included in that settlement. Pursuant to such settlement the Tribunal of Calcutta passed an award directing regularization of services of all 91 canteen boys. But, the Management preferred a writ before the Hon'ble High Court of Calcutta challenging the award. Since the original reference was related to 41 canteen boys working in different

branches of the Bank at Calcutta, the Hon'ble High Court set aside the award given in favour of 91 canteen boys and modified the same by holding as follows:-

“With regard to 91 canteen boys, we are of the view that the Tribunal lacked inherent jurisdiction to consider all those 91 persons since the reference was related to 41 persons only and not 91 persons named in the list attached to the award. The award, therefore, would be applicable in case of original 41 persons whose names are appearing in the order of reference. For the other 50 persons the Union would be entitled to raise similar dispute and such issue can be resolved through reconciliation on the same terms and conditions so that those 50 persons could also be brought within the hotchpots of this settlement to avoid further complication.

The Management preferred a S.L.P. against the order of the Hon'ble High Court. But, the same was dismissed. It is the stand of the 2nd party-Union that a fresh dispute was raised before the labour machinery at Bhubaneswar for regularization of eight canteen boys keeping in view the observations made by the Hon'ble High Court of Calcutta. In view of regularization of service of 41 canteen boys employed in the canteens of the branches of the Bank at Calcutta the Management-Bank is also required to be regularized the services of the eight canteen boys engaged in different branches of the Bank at Odisha.

3. On the other hand, the Management-Bank has resisted the claim of the Union on a pleading that no canteen has been established or run by the Bank in any of the branches of Odisha. Hence, there was no scope for employing or engaging the disputant canteen boys by the Management. Therefore there being no relationship of “employer and employee” between the Bank and the canteen boys the dispute as much as the reference is not maintainable in the eye of law. It has also challenged the merit of the claim on a contention that the canteen boys were neither employed nor engaged by the Bank nor their wages was paid by the branches of the Bank. The Bank-Management has its own recruitment rules and procedures for appointment of sub-staff cadres. As such the Bank had no role in the appointment of canteen boys working in different branches. So far the award of CGIT, Calcutta and the settlements filed thereon are concerned, it is the stand of the Management that in no point of time the Management-Bank had agreed to regularize the services of 41/91 canteen boys unconditionally. The settlement was subject to condition and it was subject to the approval of the Central Government. It is also the specific stand of the Management-Bank that the reference made to the Tribunal of Calcutta as well as the award passed therein has no bearing with the present dispute and as such, this Tribunal is not bound by the award given by the Tribunal of Calcutta. The present dispute has to be adjudicated on the basis of the pleadings and evidence advanced in the present reference.

4. On the aforesaid pleadings of the parties the following issues have been settled for proper adjudication of the dispute.

ISSUES

1. Whether the action of the management of Indian Bank, Zonal Office, Bhubaneswar in not considering the case of regularization of 8 numbers of canteen employ8ees (S/Shri Akshya Sahu, Dibakar Padhi, Dilip Kumar Patra, Parikhit Nanda, Gauranga Chandra Nath, Prabhat Kumar Barik, Bijoy Kumar Dash and Niranjan Behera) who are engaged by the Bank through Indian Bank Staff Canteen Committee for decades together in Bhubaneswar, is appropriate and justified?

2. What relief the concerned workmen are entitled to?

5. The parties have led oral as well documentary evidence in support of their respective claim. The 2nd Party-Union has examined its Vice President and filed documents like copy of the award of CGIT, Kolkatta in I.D. case No. 47/1992, copy of terms of the settlement along with list of 91 employees covered in the award of CGIT, Kolkatta, copy of the orders of the Hon'ble Kolkatta High Court in W.P.(C) No. 2101/1999, copy of the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 8.5.2009, copy of the letter dated 17.7.1995 issued by the Zonal Manager to the Regional Manager, copy of the letter dated 7.8.1995 issued by the Regional Manager, copy of the letter dated 7.8.1995 of the Regional Manager issued to Krushna Prasad to put-forth their claim, whereas the Management has examined its Branch Manager and exhibited copy of the Management's manual (staff welfare & concession in charges) to refute the claim.

FINDINGS

6. For the sake of convenience all the issues are taken for consideration simultaneously.

It is apparent from the pleadings and evidence as well as argument of the 2nd party-Union that its claim is solely based on the award given by the Tribunal of Calcutta and observation made by the Hon'ble High Court of Calcutta while setting aside the award in favour of 50 canteen boys whose claim was not referred in the original reference made by the Tribunal of Calcutta. According to the Union the Management having agreed and entered into a settlement for regularization of 91 canteen boys it cannot back-out from the earlier settlement and take a different stand in the present dispute. When it has recognized the claim of all canteen boys and entered into a settlement, its stand that no canteen is being run by the management in the branches at Odisha is not acceptable. Admittedly, there is no serious dispute to the claim of the Union that an award was given earlier by the CGIT, Calcutta for regularization of services of 91 canteen boys in view of the settlement made between the parties. The present canteen boys were also named in the said award for the purpose of regularization of their service. But, the award having been set aside by the Hon'ble High Court of Calcutta on a contention that the original dispute was related to regularization of 41 canteen boys and the industrial adjudicator has to go by the terms of the reference, the award has no bearing in the present reference. On a close reading of the said award, the conciliation report filed before the said Tribunal and the order of the Hon'ble High Court of Calcutta which are marked as Ext.-1 to Ext.-3, it is found that the Management-Bank had agreed for empanelment of canteen boys as its

sub-staff subject to approval by the Central Government. There is no evidence to establish that the Central Government had already given approval for regularization of the original 41 canteen boys. Thus, the settlement was apparently a conditioned one and as such it has no binding force on the Management in the present dispute. That apart, the settlement between the parties, which is marked as Ext.-2, does not reveal that the Management-Bank had ever conceded that the canteens, where the boys were working, belonged to him or those canteens were recognized by it. It was not also conceded by the Bank in the said settlement that the canteen boys were engaged on its instance or they were working under the control and supervision of the respective branches or it was paying wages to the canteen boys. In that view of the matter the Management-Bank cannot be held to have taken any contradictory stand. On the other hand the order of the Hon'ble Calcutta High Court reveals that the Hon'ble Court set aside the award so far canteen boys not named in the original reference are concerned making an observation that for other 50 persons the Union would be entitled to raise a similar dispute and such dispute can be resolved through reconciliation on the same terms and conditions so that those 50 persons can also be brought with the hot spot of the settlement to avoid further complication. Be that as it may, the Management has no legal obligation to go for a reconciliation in the present dispute on the same terms and conditions as made in its earlier settlement with the Union. No-where it has been estopped to take a different view than the earlier one. That apart, the earlier settlement was subject to approval of the Central Government. No evidence has been adduced by the 2nd Party-Union to show that the settlement made before the Calcutta Tribunal was approved by the Central Government. In the above backdrops the pleadings and arguments advanced by the 2nd Party-Union has no force. The present dispute has to be adjudicated on its own merit keeping in view the pleadings and evidence advanced before the Tribunal.

Coming to the next issue on the merit of the dispute raised by the 2nd party-Union it is seen that the Management has challenged the maintainability of the reference on a plea that the canteen boys are not its employees. Whereas, the Union claims for regularization on a plea that the boys having worked for continuously a long period in the canteens of the Management-Bank are to be regularized in the services of the Bank. The canteen are managed by a committee formed by the Bank itself and the canteen having been run in the premises of the Bank, the boys working therein are to be counted as workmen of the Bank. Before coming to the above pleadings of the parties it is profitable to mention here that as per the principles set out by the Hon'ble Apex Court in the case between Indian Overseas Bank Staff –versus- Indian Overseas Bank & Anr. Reported in (1999) III LJ 621 Mad that the canteens run in the establishment of the employer are to be classified into three categories; (i) statutory canteen which are required to be provided with subsidy in view of Section 46 of the Factories Act, (ii) non-statutory recognized canteens which are established with the prior approval and recognition of the employer and (iii) non-statutory/non-recognized canteen which are established without prior approval or recognition of the employer. As per the settled principles of the Apex Court the employees in the statutory canteen are the workmen/employees of the employer. In the case at hand no evidence has been adduced by the 2nd party-Union to show that the canteens, where the boys are stated to have been working are statutory canteen or a non-statutory recognized canteen. It is not also established that those canteens are established with the prior approval and recognition of the Management-Bank. There is also no evidence to suggest that the Management had any role in establishing or running those canteens. On the other hand, it is admitted by the witness of the 2nd party-Union that the Management-Bank is in obligation to maintain a canteen in the branches wherever the number of employees is more than 30. No evidence has been adduced that any branches of the Management-Bank has more than 30 numbers of employees. No document or any paper is filed on behalf of the Union to support its claim that the canteen is a part and parcel of the Management-Bank. On the other hand, the witness of the Management-Bank and the circular of the Management-Bank (Ext.-A) support the stand of the Management-Bank that the Bank has an obligation only to provide space, furnitures, fixtures and utensils free of cost for the canteen and in addition the canteen subsidy payable as per the guidelines wherever the number of employees working in the Bank premises exceeds 75. As per the said circular canteen subsidy is extended to all the staff members at the rate of Rs. 6/- per employee per working day towards cost of the item served to the employee in the canteen. The subsidy is available to the subsidy administration committee of the branch. There is no word in the said circular/guidelines about the obligation of the Management to run a canteen for its staff. That being the position, burden lies heavily on the Union to establish that the canteens, where the boys are stated to have been working, belonged to the Management and the disputant boys were working under the control and supervision and paying role of the Bank. Admittedly, no oral or documentary evidence has been adduced in this regard to claim that the canteens are either established or run by the Management-Bank and the disputants are working under the pay role of the Bank or their work is supervised and controlled by the Management in any manner. When the employer and employee relationship has not been established between the disputant canteen boys and the Management, a doubt can be entertained on the merit of the dispute raised by the Union as well as maintainability of the reference. There is also no evidence before the Tribunal as to how those eight canteen boys were employer/engaged and if the Management-Bank had any role in engaging them to work as canteen boys or the Management was bearing their monthly wages. In absence of pleadings and evidence in the above aspect, the demand of the Union towards regularization of services of canteen boys is not enforceable under the provisions of the I.D. Act. Hence, the action of the Management in not regularizing the services of the canteen boys cannot be hold illegal and unjustified.

For the reasons mentioned and discussed above the statement of claim preferred by the Union is rejected.

The reference is answered accordingly.

Dictated & Corrected by me.

B. C. RATH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 5 दिसम्बर, 2018

dk-vk- 1783-&औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय स्टेट बैंक प्रबंध तंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण भुवनेश्वर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 59/2017) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 05/12/2018 प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/115/2016-आईआर (बी-1)]

बी. एस. बिष्ट, अनुभाग अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 5th December, 2018

S.O. 1783.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 59/2017) of the Cent.Govt.Indus.Tribunal-cum-Labour Court Bhubaneswar as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of State Bank of India and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 05.12.2018.

[No. L-12012/115/2016-IR (B-1)]

B. S. BISHT, Section Officer

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT BHUBANESWAR

Present: Shri B.C. Rath, Presiding Officer, C.G.I.T.-cum-Labour Court, Bhubaneswar.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE CASE NO. 59/2017

L-12012/115/2016 – IR(B-I), dated 13.09.2017

Date of Passing Order – 10th October, 2018

Between:

The Branch Manager,
State Bank of India,
At./Po. Birasal, Via-Badasuanlo,
Ps. Kankadahada, Dist. Dhenkanal.

...1st Party-Management.

(And)

Shri Debakanta Das,
S/o. Benudhar Das,
At./Po. Birasal, Via. Badasuanlo,
Dist. Dhenkanal, Odisha.

...2nd Party-Disputant.

Appearances:

Shri B.K. Mishra, Auth. Rep.	...	For the 1 st Party- Management
None	...	For the 2 nd Party- Disputant

ORDER

Authorized representative of the Management is present, whereas none appears on behalf of the 2nd party-Union on repeated calls. It is submitted by the authorized representative of the Management that the Union is not taking any step in the proceeding for the last several adjournments and probably the Union has no interest to prosecute the dispute. Perused the record. It is seen that after filing of the statements by the parties the 2nd party-Union is not taking any steps for which the proceeding is adjourned without adjudication of the dispute. The reference case cannot be protracted in such a manner for an indefinite period by giving mechanical adjournments awaiting the appearance of the 2nd party-Union at its sweet will. As the 2nd party-Union fails to adduce any evidence and he has defaulted in appearance, there is nothing before the Tribunal to adjudicate the dispute, which has been referred to.

2. It is pertinent to mention here that until adjudication of the dispute referred to by the authority concerned, an award cannot be made within the meaning of the award as defined under section 2(b) of the Act. There is also no provision in the Act to pass a no-dispute award or a nil award in case the disputant fails to make appearance and prosecute its claim. In that view of the matter passing of a no-dispute award or nil award for absence of the disputant/parties would be a misconception and the above position has been settled by the Hon'ble High Court of Orissa in the case between M/s. IDL Chemicals Limited –versus- P.O. Labour Court, Sambalpur reported in 72(1991)CLT 73 and in the decision of the Calcutta High Court in the case of B.R. Bermen and Mohatta (India) Pvt. Ltd., -versus- Seventh Industrial Tribunal, West Bengal and others (short noted in 1977 Lab. I.C. (NOC) 13 (CAL)). It has been also held by the Hon'ble Courts that so long as the dispute remains unsettled and the proceeding came to an end without

adjudication of the dispute between the parties, there is no bar under the Act whereby the Government is precluded from referring the dispute over again so that there may be an industrial adjudication as contemplated by the Act.

3. Having regard to the above facts and circumstances as well as settled principles I am constrained to dismiss the case registered on the reference of the dispute without any award and accordingly the reference is disposed of. A copy of this order be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour for necessary action at their end.

Dictated & Corrected by me.

B. C. RATH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 6 दिसम्बर, 2018

clk- vk- 1784-&औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार पारादीप पोर्ट ट्रस्ट के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, भुवनेश्वर के पंचाट (संदर्भ सं. 22/2018) को प्रकाशित करती है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 06.12.2018 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-38011/04/2017-आईआर (बी-II)]

रवि कुमार, अनुभाग अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 6th December, 2018

S. O. 1784.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 22/2018) of the Cent.Govt.Indus.Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Bhubaneswar as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of Paradip Port Trust,, and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 06.12.2018.

[No. L-38011/04/2017-IR (B-II)]

RAVI KUMAR, Section Officer

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT BHUBANESWAR

Present: Shri B.C. Rath, Presiding Officer, C.G.I.T.-cum-Labour Court, Bhubaneswar.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE CASE NO. 22/2018
L-38012/04/2017 – IR(B-II), dated 09.03.2018

Date of Passing Order – 17th October, 2018

Between:

1. The Chairman,
Paradip Port Trust, Paradip, Jagatsinghpur.
2. The General Manager,
M/s. J.M. Baxi & Co., At./Po. Paradip Port,
Paradip, Dist. Jagatsinghpur, Orissa.

...1st Party-Managements

(And)

The General Secretary,
Paradip Port Workers Union,
Badapadia, Paradip Port, Jagatsinghpur.

...2nd Party-Union

Appearances:

None ... For the 1st Party- Managements

None ... For the 2nd Party-Union

ORDER

Parties are absent on repeated calls. It is seen from the record that the Union is not taking any step in the proceeding for the last several adjournments and probably the Union has no interest to prosecute the dispute. It is also seen that the 2nd party-Union has not filed any statement of claim inspite of registered noticed issued to it on 13.8.2018. The reference case cannot be protracted in such a manner for an indefinite period by giving mechanical adjournments awaiting the appearance of the 2nd party-Union at its sweet will. As the 2nd party-Union fails to file any statement of claim and he has defaulted in appearance, there is nothing before the Tribunal to adjudicate the dispute, which has been referred to.

2. It is pertinent to mention here that until adjudication of the dispute referred to by the authority concerned, an award cannot be made within the meaning of the award as defined under section 2(b) of the Act. There is also no provision in the Act to pass a no-dispute award or a nil award in case the disputant fails to make appearance and prosecute its claim. In that view of the matter passing of a no-dispute award or nil award for absence of the disputant/parties would be a misconception and the above position has been settled by the Hon'ble High Court of Orissa in the case between M/s. IDL Chemicals Limited –versus- P.O. Labour Court, Sambalpur reported in 72(1991)CLT 73 and in the decision of the Calcutta High Court in the case of B.R. Bermen and Mohatta (India) Pvt. Ltd., -versus- Seventh Industrial Tribunal, West Bengal and others (short noted in 1977 Lab. I.C. (NOC) 13 (CAL). It has been also held by the Hon'ble Courts that so long as the dispute remains unsettled and the proceeding came to an end without adjudication of the dispute between the parties, there is no bar under the Act whereby the Government is precluded from referring the dispute over again so that there may be an industrial adjudication as contemplated by the Act.

3. Having regard to the above facts and circumstances as well as settled principles I am constrained to dismiss the case registered on the reference of the dispute without any award and accordingly the reference is disposed of. A copy of this order be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour for necessary action at their end.

Dictated & Corrected by me.

B. C. RATH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 6 दिसम्बर, 2018

clk- vk- 1785-औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार पंजाब नेशनल बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबंधित नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, कोलकत्ता के पंचाट (संदर्भ सं. 23/2012) को प्रकाशित करती है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 06.12.2018 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-39025/01/2017-आईआर (बी-II)]

रवि कुमार, अनुभाग अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 6th December, 2018

S.O. 1785.— In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 23/2012) of the Cent.Govt.Indus.Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Kolkata as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of Punjab National Bank,, and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 06.12.2018.

[No. L-39025/01/2017-IR(B-II)]

RAVI KUMAR, Section Officer

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL KOLKATA

Application No. CGIT-23 of 2012

(Under Section 2A of the I.D. Act, 1947)

Parties: Shri Aresh Kumar Mishra,
C/o. Shri Pinaki Sekhar Koyal,
149/3, A.C. Road (South),
Indrapasta, Khagra, Dist. Murshidabad,
Pin – 742103

...Applicant

Vs

1. The Zonal Manager,
Punjab National Bank,
West Bengal Zonal Office,
Apeejay House, 4th Floor,
Kolkata – 700016.
2. Punjab National Bank,
Circle Office at Fancy Market Complex,
G.T. Road, Burdwan – 713103.

3. Punjab National Bank,
Baharampur Branch, Khagra, Baharampur,
Dist. Murshidabad, Pin – 742103

...Opp. Parties

Present: Justice Ravindra Nath Mishra, Presiding Officer

Appearance:

On behalf of the Applicant : Mr. Ranjoy De, learned counsel.

On behalf of the Opposite Parties : Mr. Joginath Sahoo, Senior Manager (HRD)

State: West Bengal.

Industry: Banking

Dated: 28th November, 2018

AWARD

Bereft of unnecessary details, the brief facts of the case are that the Applicant, Shri Aresh Kumar Mishra who as an employee of Punjab National Bank was posted at baharampur Branch. He was served with a chargesheet dated 22nd February, 2010 on the ground of misconduct that while working as Head Cashier at Baharampur Branch of the Bank he made payment of Rs.8,30,000/= to a party on 10th March, 2009 without obtaining any cheque and at the end of the day pretended shortage of Rs.8,30,000/= of cash in his custody. The reply of the Applicant was found not satisfactory, therefore, enquiry was conducted as per provisions of bipartite settlement giving all opportunity to the Applicant to defend his case. After completion of enquiry, report was submitted to the disciplinary authority holding charges leveled against the Applicant proved. Before awarding punishment, the Applicant was given opportunity by the disciplinary authority in which he regretted and cited mental stress, serious sufferings to him and family. He also undertook not to repeat this type of mistake in future. After considering the enquiry report and explanation submitted by the Applicant, the disciplinary authority confirmed the proposed penalty of compulsory retirement with superannuation benefits against which appeal was preferred by the Applicant. However, the appellate authority rejected his appeal vide order dated 30th December, 2010. Challenging the order of disciplinary authority dated 6th October, 2010 by which punishment of compulsory retirement was imposed on the Applicant and the order of appellate authority dated 30th December, 2010 rejecting the appeal of the Applicant against punishment of compulsory retirement, this application under Section 2A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has been filed by the Applicant.

2. The Applicant has challenged the punishment of compulsory retirement on the ground that the chargesheet dated 22nd February, 2010 is unsustainable in law and enquiry conducted by the Enquiry Officer against the Applicant is illegal, invalid and improper one. He has also challenged the punishment of compulsory retirement being disproportionate, improper and unjustified. Therefore, reinstatement with all consequential benefits has been claimed by the Applicant.

3. The Opposite Party, Punjab National Bank has filed its written statement denying the allegations of the Applicant and has pleaded *inter alia* that the enquiry was conducted as per provisions of the bipartite settlement and the Applicant was given all opportunity to defend his case. It has been further pleaded that the Applicant was posted in the Branch on 1st of November, 2004 and according to his seniority and willingness he was re-designated as Head Cashier which is not a post of promotion, but a special allowance carrying post only. On 10th March, 2009 he made payment of Rs.8.30 lakh to the party without any debit authority causing shortage of cash. The Act of the Applicant was beyond the purview of his duties and his activity was doubtful, therefore, FIR was lodged against him on 12th March, 2009 with the Baharampur Police Station. It is further pleaded that good conduct, discipline and integrity are backbone of the employees of the bank dealing with public money and no bank can keep in its employment a person whose conduct is not upto the mark, who is indisciplined and whose integrity is doubtful. The charges leveled against the Applicant were grave in nature and the punishment so imposed upon him commensurate to the gravity of the charges proved against the Applicant.

4. In reply to the written statement filed by the Opposite Party, Bank, the Applicant has also filed a rejoinder.

5. As the validity of enquiry was challenged by the Applicant, this Tribunal took up that as a preliminary issue and decided the same vide order dated 11th December, 2015 holding that the enquiry was valid, proper and conducted after observing the principles of natural justice.

6. After the enquiry having been held valid and legal, the next question for consideration is regarding the scope of judicial review by the Tribunal under Section 11A of the Industrial Tribunal, 1947. Section 11A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 reads as follows:

11A. Powers of Labour Courts, Tribunals and National Tribunals to give appropriate relief in case of discharge or dismissal of workmen –

Where an industrial dispute relating to the discharge or dismissal of a workman has been referred to a Labour Court, Tribunal or National Tribunal for adjudication and, in the course of the adjudication proceedings, the Labour Court, Tribunal or National Tribunal, as the case may be, is satisfied that the order of discharge or dismissal was not justified, it may, by its award, set aside the order of discharge or dismissal and direct reinstatement of the workman on such terms and conditions, if any, as it thinks fit, or give such other relief to the workman including the award of any lesser punishment in lieu of discharge or dismissal as the circumstances of the case may require;

Provided that in any proceeding under this section the Labour Court, Tribunal or National Tribunal, as the case may be, shall rely only on the materials on record and shall not take any fresh evidence in relation to the matter.”

7. Taking note of the words “in the course of adjudication”, Hon’ble the Supreme Court in M/s. Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co. of India Ltd. v The Management, AIR 1973 SC 1227 has observed that

“The words ‘in the course of adjudication proceedings, the Tribunal is satisfied that the order of discharge or dismissal was not justified’ clearly indicate that the Tribunal is now clothed with the power of reappraise the evidence in the domestic enquiry and satisfy itself whether the said evidence relied on by the employer establishes the misconduct alleged against a workman. What was originally a plausible conclusion that could be drawn by an employer from the evidence, has now given place to a satisfaction being arrived at by the Tribunal that the finding of misconduct is correct. The limitation imposed on the powers of the Tribunal by the decision in Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. case law no longer be invoked by the employer. The Tribunal is at liberty to consider not only whether the finding of misconduct recorded by an employer is correct but also to differ from the said finding if a proper case is made out. What was once largely in the realm of the satisfaction of the employer has ceased to be so and now it is the satisfaction of the Tribunal that finally decides the matter.”

8. After the enquiry has been held to be valid and legal, Hon’ble the Supreme Court has considered its effect in Mavji C. Lakum v Central Bank of India, 2008 (7) SCALE 32 in the following words:

“.....Even if the enquiry is found to be fair, that would be only a finding certifying that all possible opportunities were given to the delinquent and the principles of natural justice and fair play were observe. That does not mean that the findings arrived at were essentially the correct findings. If the Industrial Tribunal comes to the conclusion that the findings could not be supported on the basis of evidence given or further comes to the conclusion that the punishment given is shockingly disproportionate, the Industrial Tribunal would still be justified in re-appreciating the evidence and/or interfering with the quantum of punishment. There can be no dispute that power under Section 11-A has to be exercised judiciously and the interference is possible only when the Tribunal is not satisfied with the findings and further concludes that punishment imposed by the Management is highly disproportionate with the degree of guilt of the workman concerned. Besides, the Tribunal has to give reasons as to why it is not satisfied either with the findings or with the quantum of punishment and that such reason should not be fanciful or whimsical but there should be good reasons.”

9. Thus from the above pronouncements of the Hon’ble Apex Court it is established that the Tribunal has still power to examine the correctness of the findings of the domestic enquiry as to whether findings are supported on the basis of evidence on record. In other words the Tribunal can re-appreciate the findings of enquiry. However, the scope of re-appreciation of evidence is again a matter of controversy. But in catena of cases it has been laid down that reappraisal cannot be that of either original or that of appellate court, but of revisional court. In Calcutta Jute Manufacturing Company v. State of West Bengal, 2002-I-LLJ 224 (Calcutta High Court) it has been observed that –

“6. But that reappraisal cannot be that of either the original or of an appellate court, but of a revisional court. Or, in other words, it is clothed with the additional power of reappraisal of evidence with a revisional court’s outlook. The satisfaction of a court scrutinizing that an employer to justify the action. On such reappraisal it has to satisfy itself that on such evidence the action could be justified. There remains a thin distinction in the exercise of such jurisdiction. In the name reappraisal it cannot weigh the evidence in the same manner as an original or appellate court when the enquiry is found to have been held validly.”

10. Thus, it is clear that though the Industrial Tribunal has got power to reappraise the evidence available on record of domestic enquiry, but at the same time the Tribunal has also to bear in mind the thin distinction between an original/appellate decision and revisional decision, while examining for satisfaction about the justification of the action taken by the employer/disciplinary authority.

11. Scrutinizing the present case from the above angle, the allegations of misconduct against the workman concerned was found to be proved by the evidence adduced during the enquiry. It is alleged that while working as Head Cashier in the Bank he paid Rs.8,30,000/= to one customer of the Bank named Haren Mondal without debiting his account and reported to the Branch Manager shortage of cash of Rs.8.30 lakh from his custody thereby jeopardized the interest of the Bank. The workman concerned has not denied payment of amount to the customer on 10th March, 2009, but he has claimed to have obtained a cheque and endorsement of Branch Manager to pay, against which payment was made but there is nothing on record to show existence of cheque. The matter was reported to the Police Station. However, the amount of Rs.8.30 lakh was deposited in cash by the customer, Shri Haren Mondal. These are the admitted facts as it is evident from the representation submitted by the workman concerned. The workman, Shri Asesh Kumar Mishra had informed the Investigating Officer of the case that on 10th March, 2009 at about 1.45 P.M. Shri Haren Mondal approached him and handedover a cheque of Rs.8,30,000/= requesting for immediate payment. He has also mentioned in his representation, Ext. W-2 that Haren Mondal has accounts in the concerned branch and is a respectable customer of the branch. So he paid him amount hoping that everything will run well. But, unfortunately due to closure of bank credit was not received in his account, hence cheque could not be paid. Though during enquiry, Enquiry Officer has concluded that no trace of cheque was found, but the facts remain that Rs.8,30,000/= was paid by the concerned workman to Shri Haren Mondal without debiting his account. This fact is also proved by the subsequent deposit of the amount on 16th March, 2009. In these circumstances, the conclusion of Enquiry Officer that the workman concerned paid Rs.8,30,000/= to Shri Haren Mondal without debiting his account cannot be said to be based on no evidence or perverse. The Tribunal acting reasonably cannot be said to come to a different conclusion. Therefore, no interference by this Tribunal is warranted.

12. Now the next point for consideration is only with regard to the punishment imposed. Where the enquiry has been found to be valid and there is no perversity in the conclusion drawn by the Enquiry Officer, then only question

remains for consideration is whether the punishment of dismissal requires interference or not. In this regard Hon'ble the Apex Court in Management of Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. v M. Mani, 2018 LLR 2 has observed:

"17. In our opinion, once the Labour Court upheld the departmental enquiry as being legal and proper then the only question that survived for consideration before the Labour Court was whether the punishment of "dismissal" imposed by the appellant to the respondents was legal and proper or it requires any interference in its quantum.

18. In other words, the Labour Court should have then confined its enquiry to examine only one limited question as to whether the punishment given to the respondents was, in any way, disproportionate to the gravity of the charge leveled against them and this, the Labour Court should have examined by taking recourse to the provisions of Section 11-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947."

13. Thus where the action of the disciplinary authority is found to be harsh and disproportionate to the gravity of charges leveled against the concerned workman, the Tribunal has power to interfere with the order of punishment and grant appropriate relief. It is material to note here that the charges against the workman are not of misappropriation of fund, but as a Head Cashier he failed to hold Bank's cash in safe custody and thereby jeopardized the interest of the Bank. It is not denied that the customer, Shri Haren Mondal to whom the amount was paid by the workman concerned was not having account in the Bank. This fact is also not dispute that he had been instrumental in mobilizing fund for the Bank in the past. So, in the present competitive atmosphere among banks in providing personalized services to the customers, a favour by a bank employee to the extent of making hustle-free payment cannot be ruled out. It is admitted fact that the amount paid to the customer was deposited by him after 4 days of lodging FIR. The integrity of the workman concerned is not doubtful as it has been certified by the same Branch Manager to had lodged FIR. The Branch Manager, Shri S.N. Mishra had given a certificate which is Exhibit M-03 that Shri Asesh Kumar Mishra is honest and dutiful an helpful in mobilizing deposits and other bank's business. It is further certified that he has been working in the Branch since 1st November, 2004 and no adverse comment received about him and nothing was found against him since he had taken charge of the Branch. On the basis of this certificate the criminal complaint lodged by the Branch Manager was dropped by the Investigating Officer. Thus, only allegation against the workman can be said to be making of payment against norms and rules of the Bank.

14. Learned counsel for the workman has contended that It may be possible that the workman concerned acted proactively in good faith in making payment which amounts to only an act of negligence, not amounting to misconduct, but his intention cannot be said to be dishonest, as no manipulation in records was found. For his contention learned counsel has relied on Narendra Kumar Tripathi v. Union of India & Others, CDJ 2010 Cal HC 417. It is true that there is no finding of Enquiry Officer that the workman had acted with *mala fide* intention but his action in making payment cannot be said to be error of judgment or act of negligence by any stretch of imagination. It was also not incorrect judgment as payment was made intentionally knowing that it was not permissible under rules of the Bank. His act was not consistent with due and faithful discharge of his duties. In Union of India v. J. Ahmed, AIR 1979 SC 1022 it has been held that if a government servant conducts himself in a way which is not consistent with due and faithful discharge of his duties, it is misconduct. Similarly, an error or omission resulting in serious or atrocious consequences amounts to misconduct. Acting beyond one's authority is by itself a breach of discipline and is misconduct. Thus in view of above case law of the Hon'ble Apex Court conduct of workman was clearly misconduct.

15. Though the workman is said to be an honest employee and there was no complaint against him in past, but his conduct in making payment against rules of the Bank without debiting account cannot be justified only because he was honest employee and have been instrumental in mobilizing fund and business of the Bank, but the punishment awarded against him certainly appears to be harsh and disproportionate to the charges leveled against him and where the punishment is disproportionate and harsh, the Tribunal has power to interfere with the punishment order of compulsory retirement and award appropriate relief. In the facts and circumstances of the case, a lesser punishment would have served the purpose. Throwing away a honest and upright employee from employment of the Bank is not only loss to the Bank but also to the family of the employee concerned. While awarding the punishment the disciplinary authority did not take into account the certificate, Exhibit M-03 issued by the Branch Manager regarding honesty of the workman. Thus the charges proved are not that serious which warrant compulsory retirement.

16. In view of above, punishment of compulsory retirement is liable to be set aside and lesser punishment of stoppage of three increments permanently is justifiable. However, it is discretion of the management of the Bank to permit him to work either in cash department or somewhere else.

17. So far as back wages are concerned, no basis or formula can be laid down as to under what circumstances payment of entire back wages should be allowed. It depends upon the facts and circumstances of each case. In U.P. Brushware Corporation v Uday Narayan Pandey, (2006) 1 SCC 479 the Hon'ble Supreme Court has held that payment of back wages is not automatic where the action of the management is set aside. It should not be granted mechanically only because on technical ground or otherwise when an order of termination was found to be in contravention of the provisions of the Act.

18. Further in General Manager, Hariyana Roadways v. Rudhan Singh, (2005) 5 SCC 591 it has been held that

"8. There is no rule of thumb that in every case where the Industrial Tribunal gives a finding that the termination of service was in violation of provisions of Section 25F of the Act, entire back wages should be awarded. A host of factors like the manner and method of selection and appointment viz. whether after proper advertisement of the vacancy or inviting applications from the employment exchange, nature of appointment,

namely whether ad-hoc, short-term, daily wages, temporary or permanent in character, any special qualification required for the job and the like should be weighed and balanced in taking a decision regarding award of back wages. One of the important factors, which has to be taken into consideration is the length of service which the workman rendered with the employer. If the workman had rendered a considerable period of service and his services were wrongfully terminated, he may be awarded full or partial back wages keeping in view the fact that at his age and qualification possessed by him, he may not be in a position to get another employment. However, where the total length of service rendered by a workman is very small, award of back wages for complete period viz. from the date of termination till the date of award, which our experience shows is often quite large would be wholly inappropriate."

19. At the same time the workman is required to prove that he remained unemployed during the period in question. Hon'ble the Supreme Court in Navartis Limited v. State of West Bengal, (2009) 3 SCC 124 has held that

"19. There can, however, be no doubt whatsoever that there has been a in the approach of this Court with regard to payment of back wages. Back wages cannot be granted almost automatically upon setting aside an order of termination inter alia on the premises that the burden to show that the workman was gainfully employed during interregnum period was on the employer. This Court in a number of decisions opined that the grant of back wages is not automatic. Burden of proof that he remained unemployed would be on the workman keeping in view the provisions of Section 106 of Evidence Act, 1872."

20. But, in the present case, it is not in dispute that the workman did not raise any plea in the statement of claim/application that he was not gainfully employed during the said period. He has also not stated in his examination-in-chief that he was not employed gainfully for the period in question. A burden lies on the workman to prove this fact and in the present case the workman concerned has failed to do so, this Tribunal comes to the conclusion that the workman concerned is not entitled to any back wages.

21. Thus to conclude, the action of the management of Punjab National Bank in imposing punishment of compulsory retirement by order dated 6th October, 2010 upon the workman, Shri Asesh Kumar Mishra being harsh and disproportionate to the gravity of charges is set aside and reinstating him in service with a lesser punishment of stoppage of three increments with cumulative effect is awarded to the workman concerned. However, he is not entitled to any back wages. The workman should feel satisfied with his reinstatement.

22. Application of the workman under Section 2A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 is allowed accordingly.

Award is made accordingly.

JUSTICE RAVINDRA NATH MISHRA, Presiding Officer

Dated, Kolkata,
The 28th November, 2018

नई दिल्ली, 7 दिसम्बर, 2018

clk- vk- 1786-&औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार पंजाब ग्रामीण बैंक प्रबंध तंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नं 2 चंडीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 81/2014) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 07.12.2018 प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/59/2014-आईआर (बी-1)]

बी. एस. बिष्ट, अनुभाग अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 7th December, 2018

S. O. 1786.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 81/2014) of the Cent.Govt.Indus.Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No.2, Chandigarh as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of Punjab Gramin Bank and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 07.12.2018.

[No. L-12012/59/2014-IR(B-1)]

B. S. BISHT, Section Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT No. 2,
CHANDIGARH**

ID No. 81/2014

Shri Amrik Singh,
S/o. Shri Piara Singh,
H.No77 Germany Dass Park,
Kapurthala, Punjab.

...Workman/Claimant

Versus

The Chairman,
Punjab Gramin Bank,
Head office Jalandhar Road,
Kapurthala
Punjab.

... Management/Respondent

AWARD

This Award shall decide a reference which was made to this Tribunal by the Appropriate Government letter No.L-12012/59/2014-IR(B-1) dated 3.12.2014 under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947(in short the Act) for adjudication of an industrial dispute, terms of which are as under:

‘Whether the action of the management of Punjab Gramin Bank, Kapurthala, in terminating the services of Shri Amrik Singh s/o. Shri Piara Singh vide order dated 31.1.2004 is just, valid and legal ? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled for and what directions are necessary in the matter ?’

2. Both parties were put to notice and the claimant., Shri Piara Singh filed his statement of claim, with the averments that he was working as clerk cum cashier under the Management and vide order dated 31/1/2014 the Disciplinary Authority imposed penalty of his removal from service which would not be a disqualification for future employment. It is stated that before his removal from service, no legal charges were framed against him, though a vague and baseless charge-sheet was served upon him and he was not given a reasonable opportunity to give reply to the charge sheet. According to him, the Inquiry Officer conducted the inquiry illegally and arbitrarily and had rejected the demand of the workman to summon the relevant record. Even otherwise, the punishment inflicted upon the workman is too harsh and does not commensurate to the gravity of alleged charges inasmuch as the Management Bank has not suffered any loss nor any harm has been caused to the reputation of the Bank. Prayer has been made for reinstatement of the claimant with continuity of service and all consequential benefits.

3. Management resisted the claim of the Workman, by filing written statement and took preliminary objections that the workman has approached this Tribunal after a gap of 10 years and no proper explanation has been given by him for the delay and therefore the present dispute is not maintainable. While denying the allegations of the claimant, it has been stated that the claimant was found guilty of commission of serious major misconduct and fraudulent activities while he was working as clerk cum cashier, for which a proper charge sheet dated 2/8/2003 was served upon him and he was afforded proper opportunity of hearing. The enquiry officer had conducted the inquiry in fair and reasonable way and adequate opportunity was given to the workman to defend his case. The enquiry Officer submitted his report dated 17/12/2003, on the basis of which the Disciplinary Authority had awarded major penalty of removal from service, upon the workman, after opportunity of personal hearing was granted which was availed by the workman on 28/1/2004. Against the order dated 31/1/2003 of the Disciplinary authority, the workman preferred a departmental appeal dated 23/2/2004 which was rejected by the Appellate Authority vide order dated 24/3/2004 as there was no merits in the submissions of the workman. Thus, prayer has been made for dismissal of the claim petition.

4. Number of opportunities were granted to the Claimant/workman to lead evidence in support of his claim but he failed to adduce any evidence. He even did not enter the witness box either to substantiate the averments made in the claim petition or to rebut the case of the Management. Perusal of the record shows that the claimant did not appear before the Tribunal from 15/2/2018 onwards despite the fact that matter was adjourned time and again and ultimately this Tribunal was constrained to reserve the matter for passing the award.

5. In view of the fact that the claimant has not led any evidence in support of his case, this Tribunal is constrained to pass No Dispute Award in the matter. Since the matter has not been decided on merits, there will be no bar for the claimant to file afresh claim petition in accordance with law for adjudication of the controversy in issue or to seek any other relief to which he is otherwise entitled to. Award is passed accordingly.

AVTAR CHAND DOGRA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 7 दिसम्बर, 2018

का. आ. 1787. —कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा-1 की उपधारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 1 दिसम्बर, 2018 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय-4 (44 व 45 धारा के सिवाय जो पहले से प्रवृत्त हो चुकी है) अध्याय – 5 और 6 (धारा - 76 की उपधारा-(1) और धारा-77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है) के उपबन्ध नागालैंड राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात् –

राज्य	जिला	राजस्व केन्द्र
नागालैंड	मोकोकचुंग	मोकोकचुंग म्यूनिसिपल कौंसिल

[सं. एस-38013/09/2018-एस.एस.1]

संतोष कुमार सिंह, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 7th December, 2018

S.O. 1787.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st December, 2018 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except Section 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapter-V and VI (except Sub-Section (1) of Section 76 and Section 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force) of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas of State of Nagaland namely : -

STATE	DISTRICT	ALL THE AREAS FALLING UNDER
NAGALAND	Mokokchung	Mokokchung MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

[No. S-38013/09/2018-S.S.I]

S. K. SINGH, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 7 दिसम्बर, 2018

clk- vk- 1788-&औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार मेसर्स एम.सी.एल. के प्रबंध तंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण-सह-श्रम न्यायालय, भुवनेश्वर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 78/2016) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 04.12.2018 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22013/01/2018-आईआर (सीएम-II)]

राजेन्द्र सिंह, अनुभाग अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 7th December, 2018

S. O. 1788.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 78/2016) of the Cent.Govt.Indus.Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Bhubaneswar as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of M/s M.C.L and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 04.12.2018.

[No. L-22013/01/2018-IR (CM-II)]

RAJENDER SINGH, Section Officer

ANNEXURE**CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT BHUBANESWAR**

Present: Shri B.C. Rath, Presiding Officer, C.G.I.T.-cum-Labour Court, Bhubaneswar.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE CASE NO. 78/2016

(Filed under section 2-A(2) of the I.D. Act)

Date of Passing Order – 5th June, 2018**Between:**

1. M/s. Guru Gobinda Logistics Pvt. Ltd. (Contractor),
Ananta Opencast Project Area, C/o. MCL,
Near Siva Mandir, Po. - Dera Colliery,
Talcher, Dist. Angul, Odisha.
2. General Manager, Bharatpur Opencast Project,
Mahanadi Coalfields Limited,
At./Po. Talcher, Dist. Angul, Odisha.

1st Party-Managements

(And)

Shri Biren Sahoo,
At./Po. Ghantapada, Via-Dera,
P.S. Colliery, Dist. Angul, Odisha, Pin-759 103.

...2nd Party-Disputant**Appearances:**

Auth. Representatives. ... For the 1st Party- Managements

Shri Biren Sahoo. ... For himself the 2nd Party- Disputant

ORDER

The 2nd party-applicant and the authorized representatives of the Managements are present. A petition is moved on behalf of the 2nd party-applicant wherein prayer has been made for withdrawal of the dispute on a contention that he had voluntarily abandoned and resigned from service on his own accord on 31.3.2015 and he raised an industrial dispute being instigated by others. Hence, the matter has been resolved amicably and he is no more interested to prosecute the dispute. On being read-over and explained on the content of the petition, the workman admits to have filed the petition voluntarily without being influenced by any one. He, further, submits that he is aware of the contents of the petition which is drafted as per his instruction and knowing the contention to be correct he signed the same. Having regard to the submission advanced by the 2nd party-applicant the application under section 2-A(2) stands dismissed on being withdrawal of the dispute by the 2nd party-applicant.

Dictated & Corrected by me.

B. C. RATH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 7 दिसम्बर, 2018

clk- vk- 1789-&औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार मेसर्स सिंगारेनी कोलियरीज कंपनी लिमिटेड के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण-सह-श्रम न्यायालय, गोदावरिखानी के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या - 85/2015) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 04-12.2018 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22013/01/2018-आईआर (सीएम-II)]

राजेन्द्र सिंह, अनुभाग अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 7th December, 2018

S.O. 1789.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 85/2015) of the Cent.Govt.Indus.Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Godavarikhani as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of M/s. Singareni Collieries Company Ltd., and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 04.12.2018.

[No. L-22013/01/2018-IR (CM-II)]

RAJENDER SINGH, Section Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CHAIRMAN, INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-CUM-VI ADDL.DIST. & SESSIONS COURT, GODAVARIKHANI

Present: SRI SAMBASIVA RAO NAIDU,
Chairman-cum-Presiding Officer,

TUESDAY, ON THIS THE 14th DAY OF AUGUST, 2018

LD.No. 85 of 2015

Between:

Jilukara Lingaiah, S/o.Lachaiah, age 52 years,
Occ:Ex.Coal Filler Relay C place of work RK 5 Section SRP,
R/o.Q.No.ST2-338, Bus stand colony, Godavarikhani (T)
of Ramagundam Mandal of Karimnagar District.

...Applicant/Workman- Petitioner

AND

1. The General Manager, SCCL Collieries Company Ltd., Srirampoor, Adilabad.
2. The Superintendent of Mines, RK-5 Incline, Srirampoor Area, SCCL Collieries Company Ltd., Srirampoor, Adilabad District.
3. The Chairman and Managing Director,
SCCL Collieries Company Ltd., Kothagudem

... Employer/Respondents/Management

This case coming before me for final hearing in the presence of Kum. E.Shobharani, Advocate for the Petitioner and of Sri D.Krishna Murthy, Advocate for the Respondents; and having been heard and having stood over for consideration till this day, the Tribunal delivered the following:-

AWARD

1. This is a petition filed by petitioner under section 2A (2) of Industrial Disputes Act which herein after will be referred as ID Act for convenience sake with a prayer to set aside the dismissal order vide proceedings reference No.SRP/PER/13.008/1688, dt.29-04-2014 and to direct the respondent No.1 to 3 to reinstate the petitioner into service with continuity of service, attendant benefits and full back wages. The following is the brief case of petitioner as per his petition:

2. The petitioner was appointed as Badli Filler on 01-11-1989 on piece rate wages at GDK 6 Incline, his service was regularized and was appointed as coal filler w.e.f., 01-01-1995. He was discharging his duties as per the directions of the management without causing any loss and he served the company a lot. The 1st respondent issued a charge sheet against the petitioner alleging that he was absent from duties without sufficient cause and without sanction of leave from 01-01-2011 to 31-12-2011. A charge sheet in the following terms has been served on the petitioner on 07-06-2012:

“Absent from duty without sanctioned leave or sufficient cause or over staying beyond sanctioned leave”.

3. The 1st respondent has alleged that the copy of charge sheet was sent to the petitioner through registered post with acknowledgement due and it was returned undelivered by the postal authorities. An enquiry officer was appointed by the 1st respondent and the said enquiry officer conducted enquiry on 20-09-2012 in the presence of presenting officer by name P.Mallaiah, office superintendent G.Mohan, Senior Assistant, RK-5 Incline and S.Lingaiah, General Mazdoor. The petitioner was absent during the enquiry, the 1st respondent has claimed that notice was not served on the petitioner thereby a copy of the said notice was published in Andhra Jyothi Telugu Daily newspaper dt.06-09-2012 with a direction to the petitioner to attend enquiry on 20-09-2012. The 1st respondent dismissed the petitioner w.e.f., 05-05-2014. The petitioner has further pleaded that a criminal case vide Cr.No.175/2007 for the offence under sections 302, 120-B IPC was registered by police Ramakrishnapur. The petitioner was shown as A-4. He has faced the trial before III Addl. Sessions Judge (FTC), Asifabad in S.C.No.315/2009. The petitioner while furnishing the details of the said criminal case further pleaded that on the complaint of D.Thara that her brother by name Ch.Sudhakar was killed near Edgah (Dargah) of Ramakrishnapur a case was registered and the petitioner herein was shown as accused No.4. After the trial the learned III Addl. Sessions Judge, Asifabad convicted the petitioner and other (4) accused on 08-02-2010 and sentenced them to undergo imprisonment for life and to pay fine of Rs.3000/- each. The petitioner was in jail till 2013, his appeal was allowed by Hon'ble High Court. The petitioner herein was acquitted and released on 04-08-2014. Thereafter he has obtained the copies of dismissal order from the respondent. The petitioner claims that on 09-02-2010 there was a news in all the news papers about the above referred criminal case and involvement of petitioner herein. Since he was in jail he could not inform the respondents about his detention. Even though the respondents have got information, they did not sent any notice to the petitioner nor they tried to serve the notice through jailor, but proceeded with the enquiry.

4. Therefore, according to the petitioner he was not having any information about the enquiry. The enquiry was conducted without service of proper notice on the petitioner. He has also pleaded that the witnesses who were examined at the time of enquiry also got knowledge about the criminal case and imprisonment of the petitioner. The son of the petitioner informed the authorities about the criminal case and that his father was in jail. Even at the time of enquiry the son of the petitioner informed the officials that his father was in jail. Therefore, now the petitioner claims that the above said enquiry results his dismissal from service but in view of the said criminal case he could not participate in the enquiry. As such now he is praying for setting aside the dismissal order and for reinstatement into service with all back wages and attendant benefits. The respondents have opposed this application and R-1 filed a counter which was adopted by the remaining two respondents. The following is the brief case of respondents as per their counter:

5. The petitioner was appointed as Badli Filler on 01-03-1988, he was regularized as coal filler on 03-01-1995. The respondents have disputed the claim of petitioner that he worked to the satisfaction of the management and put the petitioner to strict proof of his case. The respondents have pleaded that the petitioner was never regular to his duties, he was a chronic absentee who was never put in required musters. Earlier he was served charge sheet dt.26-03-2011 for his unauthorized absenteeism during 2010. After completing disciplinary proceedings he was reverted by (3) special piece rated allowance with cumulative effect vide proceedings dt.25-06-2012. The services of the employees of Singareni Collieries Company are covered by company standing orders. According to the section 52 (2) of Mines Act underground employee required to put minimum musters of 190 and for surface employee 240 days in a year. The petitioner being underground employee he is expected to put him 190 musters in a calendar year. He never put such minimum musters. In 2011 he was charge sheeted under clause 25.31 of company's standing orders. The respondents have furnished the attendance particulars of the petitioner which indicates his attendance in 2007 was 147 and in 2008 it was 155, in 2009 it was 202 whereas in 2010 it was 28. He did not attend the duty from 2011 to 2013. In view of the above stated failure of

the petitioner he was served with a charge sheet about his absence to the duties. Since he was continuously absent the charge sheet was sent to the residence of petitioner by registered post by acknowledgement due but it was returned undelivered. The respondents got the notice published in Andhra Jyothi Telugu newspaper dt.26-09-2012. The petitioner was informed to attend the enquiry scheduled on 20-09-2012 but he failed to appear before the enquiry officer. As such an ex parte enquiry was conducted on 20-09-2012. The enquiry officer submitted report against the petitioner herein. A show cause notice was sent to him through registered post which was also returned un-served. Therefore, the respondents got published the said notice in Andhra Jyothi Telugu Daily newspaper dt.28-06-2013. There was no response from the respondents thereby the petitioner was removed from the service and dismissal order was displayed on the notice board on the respondent company on 05-05-2014. The respondents have claimed that they are not aware of the criminal case filed against the petitioner herein. They have no information nor they have received any letter dt.15-01-2011. Therefore, according to the respondents they have followed the procedure and the petitioner was removed from service due to his continuous absence to the duties.

6. The respondents have further pleaded there were more than Rs.60,000/- employees which includes workers, executives, supervisors, the production result will depend upon each and every employee they are interlinked. If any one remains absent without prior permission, the work to be performed get effected. The unauthorized absence creates sudden void, which at times difficult to fill up and there will be no proper planning. Therefore, the respondent company is compelled to take severe action against the unauthorized absentees. The petitioner is one such unauthorized absentee having put nil musters and failed to improve his attendance and work performance thereby the respondent prayed for dismissal of the petition.

7. When the matter is posted for enquiry the petitioner filed petition under section 11-A of Industrial Disputes Act on 04-04-2017 and reported no objection against the enquiry proceedings. For convenience sake I am reproducing what the petitioner has stated in the said petition.

“In the afore said the applicant/workmen-petitioner filed application set aside the illegal dismissal from the service vide proceedings dated 29-04-2014 and directed the respondent to reinstate the petitioner in to service with continuity of service, together with all attendant benefits and with full back wages. The petitioner is not disputing the procedure and validity of domestic enquiry but the finding are perverse and bias. The Hon’ble Court has got wide powers and in the interest of justice pleased to proceed with the case by the material available on record and be pleased to not to make any fresh evidence in relation of the matter.”

8. Therefore, when once he filed a memo under section 11-A of Industrial Disputes Act and reported his satisfaction to the domestic enquiry he cannot question the manner in which it was conducted. In the petition itself the petitioner has categorically stated that he is not disputing the procedure and validity of the domestic enquiry but according to him findings given by the enquiry officer are perverse and biased.

Therefore, the point for consideration is whether the findings of the enquiry officer are perverse or biased, if so, whether the petitioner can be reinstated into service?

9. The respondents did not dispute the claim of the petitioner that he was involved in a criminal case and he was sentenced to life imprisonment and he was in jail for (5) years and later his appeal was allowed by the Hon’ble High Court etc. In the counter they have claimed that they are not aware of the criminal proceedings. When once the petitioner is sentenced to life imprisonment it may not be possible for him to proceed in the enquiry and to place his claim before the enquiry officer. However in the light of his own petition under section 11-A of Industrial Disputes Act, now the petitioner cannot question the procedure adopted by the enquiry officer and he cannot question the domestic enquiry. The petitioner claimed that he was convicted by the III Addl. District & Sessions Judge, Asifabad on 08-02-2010. Therefore, he cannot attend the duties from 08-02-2010 however in the counter the respondents have categorically stated that the petitioner was a chronic absentee, he did not put required musters even in 2007, 2008, his attendance in 2007 was 147 whereas in 2008 it was 155. As per the attendance furnished by the respondent the petitioner has put 202 musters in 2009. According to his own claim the petitioner was involved for a murder case and he was sentenced to life imprisonment. Therefore, he could not have attended the duties in 2010. There is no explanation from the petitioner for his failure in attending the required musters during 2007, 2008. The petitioner having accepted the domestic enquiry by way of filing petition under section 11-A of Industrial Disputes Act, now cannot question the procedure adopted by the enquiry officer. Since, he did not attend the required musters in 2007, 2008. The findings of the enquiry officer about his continuous absence and about his guilt cannot be set aside. The petitioner was rightly dismissed from service for his absence to the duties. As such, the petitioner is not entitled to any relief and the present petition is liable to be dismissed.

10. In the result, the Industrial Dispute is dismissed.

Dictated to Senior Stenographer, transcribed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court, on this the 14th day of August, 2018.

SAMBASIVA RAO NAIDU, Chairman-cum-Presiding Officer

APPENDIX OF EVIDENCE**WITNESSES EXAMINED**

FOR WORKMAN:-

-Nil-

FOR MANAGEMENT:-

-Nil-

EXHIBITSFOR WORKMAN:-

Ex.W-1	Dt.	16-09-2009	C.C., of judgment in SC.No.19/2009
Ex.W-2	Dt.	14-06-2016	Release certificate
Ex.W-3	Dt.	14-06-2016	Release certificate
Ex.W-4	Dt.	30-08-2011	Original charge sheet
Ex.W-5	Dt.	20-08-2011	Enquiry report
Ex.W-6	Dt.	20-09-2012	Enquiry proceedings
Ex.W-7	Dt.	29-04-2014	Dismissal order
Ex.W-8	Dt.	08-02-2014	C.C., of judgment in S.C.No.315/2009
Ex.W-9	Dt.	18-07-2014	C.C., of judgment in Crl.A.No.279/2010 of Hon'ble High Court
Ex.W-10	Dt.	15-09-2011	Acknowledgement
Ex.W-11	Dt.	04-08-2014	Release order central prison, Warangal
Ex.W-12	Dt.	17-08-2015	Office copy of demand letter postal receipt
Ex.W-13	Dt.	--	Postal receipt
Ex.W-14	Dt.	--	Acknowledgement

FOR MANAGEMENT:-

Ex.M-1	Dt.	25-06-2012	Punishment order
Ex.M-2	Dt.	07-05-2012	Charge sheet
Ex.M-3	Dt.	06-09-2012	Charge sheet-cum-Enquiry notice published in Andhra Jyothi Telugu Daily News Paper
Ex.M-4	Dt.	20-09-2012	Enquiry proceedings
Ex.M-5	Dt.	21-09-2012	Enquiry report
Ex.M-6	Dt.	20-05-2013	Notice
Ex.M-7	Dt.	--	Un-delivered postal cover with acknowledgement
Ex.M-8	Dt.	28-06-2013	Show cause notice published in Andhra Jyothi daily News Paper
Ex.M-9	Dt.	29-04-2014	Dismissal order
Ex.M-10	Dt.	29-04-2014	Copy of Dismissal order posted on the notice board by taking signature of two witnesses.